The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

Nippon Times
Evening

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

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In News Spotlight

Japan's Perfect Blockade System Is Dire Blow to Chiang-Aid Move

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 6.—Ray Cromley, formerly on the staff of the Japan Advertiser, and an American authority on Chinese problems, in his contribution to last Saturday's issue of the Wall Street Journal, made a general survey of the aid-Chiang situation.

"The Chungking regime at present is receiving a monthly supply of 200 to 300 tons of arms, forwarded through the narrowest route in the world," he writes. "This condition in the light of our best aid needed for the regime must be rectified by all means.

"The supplies now most needed by the regime are machine tools required for mineral mining and refining, rifles, hand-grenades, howitzer guns and machineguns. These articles, all of them, are too heavy to be carried by planes.

"The same regime also needs American technicians who will train the Chinese. Under the regime, there is at present an annual production of 200,000 tons of iron, which will be raised higher, according to expert opinions, by suitable technical guidance.

"Chungking, however, is prevented from developing such large factories as seen in Pittsburgh in America. Among the reasons for this inability may be counted first the shortage of skilled labor to man the plants, second the farflung scattering of mineral veins, and thirdly the insufficiency of building materials.

"The regime is now desirous of having many American experts to guide its people on the manufacture of some substitute for gasoline which is acutely short there.

"All in all, it cannot be denied that the Chinese populace in the hinterland are suffering most from a vicious inflation which is pulling up the commodity prices to eighty-fold the pre-war level. The first remedy for the situation will be the enhancement of production of goods popularly needed.

"One pity here is the inclination among the producers in general toward keeping idle their productive facilities. They are merely awaiting the time when they can make best profit by selling the facilities, which is sure to arrive as the result of the present inflation.

"After all it is Japan's economic blockade of the regime and her complete closure of the noted Burma Road, which are proving the greatest obstacles in the way of the Chungking people's obtaining sufficient goods.

Press Comments

Monday, February 8
MAINICHI—Propaganda Warfare
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Churchill on the Run ✓

Propaganda Warfare

MAINICHI—During the Diet session, one member pointed out the skill with which the United States and Britain are carrying out their publicity and even Masayuki Tani, Foreign Minister and concurrently the president of the Board of Information, acknowledged this fact.

The recent conference at Casablanca, in itself, exposed the tight spot in which the Anglo-American nations find themselves today but still neither Roosevelt nor Churchill forgot to make most of the parleys by adding a little touch of drama. The third party with a presence of mind saw for themselves the back-stage of this propaganda drama, but no one can deny that there was not others who, misled by false information believed the aspect of war was in favor of the United States and Britain.

The fabricated propaganda to deceive others is a special art of the Anglo-Saxon race, and since they are today confronted with an unprecedented crisis and danger, strenuous efforts are being exercised in covering up a series of setbacks suffered in the current war. However, no matter what desperate measures they may resort to, the fact remains that there is a limit to fictituous publicity.

Consequently, even if they try feverishly to spread a screen of falsehood in order to keep the world from knowing the smashing defeat and devastating damage suffered during the recent Battle off Rennell Island, the attempt would, in the long run, end in futility. For already, the American vernaculars, in severely criticizing the measure taken by their naval authorities concerning the result of the Battle off Rennell Island, are demanding the actual facts.

Nonethelesss, it is unwise to look lightly upon the fabricated propaganda launched persistently and yet cunningly by the Anglo-Saxon race. By virtue of this special art, they have succeeded time and again in deceiving the neutral countries, not to mention their own public. We have dealt blow after blow to the Anglo-Saxons in the armed conflict; we must smash the enemy also in propaganda warfare.

Explaining the overseas propaganda of Japan in the House of Peers on January 6, Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information, pointed out that fairly successful results are being achieved under wartime condition.

Japan's object of war for the realization of "Hakko Iu"; the development in the country's policy for Greater East Asia which vividly endorses the object of war, and moreover, the brilliant war results attained in driving out Anglo-Saxon influence from this sphere and more of such factors place Japan absolutely on a vantage stand in propaganda warfare. Those who are engaged in overseas propaganda should make a maximum use of the favorable condition.

It is hardly necessary, however, to point out that external propaganda alone does not constitute the whole. It is essential to carry out still more effectually the propaganda campaign at home, friendly nations, various countries within the Greater East Asia bloc, to the neutral countries and against the enemy, in parallel with armed warfare. It is necessary to develop a gigantic propaganda war befitting the brilliant victories won in the armed conflict.

The authorities most likely have their own plan in this connection. And the Diet, too, by grasping the vital importance of the propaganda warfare, should scrutinize carefully various problems in this respect and simultaneously, effect improvements where necessary immediately so that the state of perfection can be attained at an earliest possible date.

We have pointed out time and again the dire need of expanding and strengthening the propaganda organ in wartime. The development of the war has justified our assertion and has also made us realize the urgency of taking such a step.

Churchill on the Run

TOKYO SHIMBUN—After the conclusion of the Casablanca conference Winston Churchill conferred at Adana with the Turkish leaders and after visiting Cyprus, Cairo and Tripoli he is now reported to be planning to hold a conference with Portuguese Premier Salazar at a certain place. That the 70-year-old British Prime Minister has to literally bestir himself busily, visiting many places, without which efforts the prosecution of the war is impossible, indicates indubitably the fateful decline of the British Empire. However, whether this laborious pilgrimage Churchill has made so far has really achieved the intended aims is highly doubtful.

That at the Casablanca conference even the issue of the French puppet regime was left unsettled is clear from the statements made by Roosevelt after his return to the United States. The conflict of interests between America and Britain who are wirepullers behind Giraud and de Gaulle is too complicated and serious to be liquidated by a single conference between the two leaders of the American and British governments.

To take the Adana conference for another instance, Britain is making active propaganda that she has succeeded thereby in winning Turkey to her side. But it is quite inconceivable that Turkey who did not rouse herself to take action even when the German forces captured Greece should now at such a belated moment be involved in the war and purposely forefeit conveniences which she does enjoy by virtue of maintaining her neutrality. All in all, it is to be understood that Turkey confined herself simply to hearing of the proposal made by Britain and politely sent Churchill back home to England.

Churchill is now bent upon achieving success in the planned British-Portuguese conference, but how much success he will be able to obtain at the conference is highly problematical.

Britain and the United States today, since their commissary lines to the North African front are so seriously jeopardized, will make des-

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Rites For War Leader

Services for the late General Senjuro Hayashi were held at the Aoyama Funeral Pavilion yesterday, attended by hundreds of distinguished personalities. Shown is Rensaku Hayashi, son of the late war chief, making an offering.

CHURCHILL SAID BACK IN LONDON

B.B.C. Makes Report—Saw Eisenhower in Algiers Before Return

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, February 7.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill arrived at a certain airdrome in England today and returned to London by train in the afternoon, according to a BBC broadcast.

Stopped Off at Tripoli

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill left Tripoli Friday for home, and on his way stopped off at Algiers where he conferred with Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of British-American Forces, Admiral Andrew Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis fleet and others. From Algiers, he took a plane and arrived at a certain point in England today whence he entrained for London.

[illegible] Visits Portugal

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, February 7.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill who visited Gibraltar after the conclusion of the Casablanca conference also stopped at Portugal yesterday on his way home to London, it is reported from Lisbon.

Requests Conference
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

MADRID, February 6.—At the wish of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Spanish President General Francisco Franco and Portuguese Premier Antonio Oliveira Salazar are scheduled to confer with him at a certain point in the neighborhood of the Spanish-Portu-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Lower House Drops Silver Purchase Law

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 6.—United States House of Representatives approved the bill for suspending the purchase of silver by the Treasury Department at its plenary session today, it is reported from Washington.

The bill prohibits the spending in the 1943-44 fiscal year of the fund given to the Treasury Department for the purchase of silver under the Silver Purchase Law.

Representative Emanuel Seller from New York, in approving the bill, said that the silver purchase only benefits 60,000 silver mine operators and workers. The entire Republican members of the House voted for the revision of the budget bill for suspending the purchase of silver.

3 U.S. Army Planes Collide in Carolina

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—The United States War Department announced today that at a certain United States Army air base in South Carolina, three medium-sized army planes collided yesterday evening and fourteen persons were killed.

ENEMY PROPERTY IN CHINA TRANSFERRED TO NANKING

Restoration Is Carried Out by Imperial Navy

Domei

NANKING, February 6.—Enemy property was restored to the National Government of China today by the Japanese Naval Attache's Office, carrying out the order of Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters. This is the first transfer of property by the Imperial Navy.

The restoration ceremony was held at 10 a.m. at the Navy Department of the National Government in the presence of a Japanese naval attache and Admiral Jen Yuan-tao, Chief of the Chinese Navy Department.

Property returned included the assembly hall, a recreation field attached to it, the Nanking branch No. 1 Naval field post-office, a dormitory and a garage.

This is the second time property has been restored to the Chinese Government. Earlier, the Japanese Army transferred enemy property and full appreciation was expressed for the practical aid given by Nippon to the Nanking Government.

U.S. Labor Unions Ask For Big Wage Increase

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 4.—Members of the Communist labor union in the United States have protested against the wage policy of the Federal Government, according to report from Washington.

These reports reveal that some 450,000 mine workers under the leadership of pugnacious John L. Lewis, former head of the C.I.O., are intending to demand a wage increase of one dollar per dollar. The Government's opposition to this demand, it is understood, is based on the fact that the demand would be contrary to the Administration's anti-inflation policy.

Despite the opposition, however, it is believed that the other labor unions will join the protests of the Lewis organizations. Some 25,000 printers under the A.F.L. banner have called a large protest meeting in New York to which all the members of the A.F.L. unions in the same city, totalling approximately 750,000 men, have been invited.

These unions are also demanding a stricter control of the rents and food prices in the State of New York and are at the same time opposed to the sales tax.

Speed, Sincerity Feature Sessions Of 81st Diet; Both Houses Expected To Finish Work by Middle of Month

Propaganda Efficient, Enemy Moves Known, Okumura Informs Diet

Japan's overseas propaganda as well as the collection of information from enemy countries is being carried out effectively, vice-president of the Board of Information Kiwao Okumura declared at the budgetary plenary session of the Lower House Sunday afternoon.

In reply to an interpellation by Representative Motoharu Baba of Nagasaki, who asked what measures the authorities are taking to collect overseas information and demanded that more foreign news be disclosed to the public, Mr. Okumura declared:

"The Government, thinking it necessary to be informed of various moves and circumstances in enemy countries for the prosecution of the war, are making every effort for the purpose.

"To cite an example, we are informed of the fact that United States Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson stated to the press the day before yesterday that the Murmansk route for aid to the Soviet Union is seriously being menaced by Reich U-boats and the American convoys are very much disturbed.

"We have also learned that Madam Wellington Koo, wife of the Chungking ambassador to London, recently complained in New York that if the United States fails to strengthen its aid to Chiang, Chungking's resistance against Japan may collapse at any moment. In such an event, the anti-Axis camp will lose the most important foothold for attacking Japan, said the wife of the Chungking ambassador.

"Her remark caused a great sensation. The Herald-Tribune declared that America's aid to Chungking is not sufficient as pointed out by Madam Koo and the Chinese people under the Chiang regime seem to be indignant. If America fails to bolster its assistance to Chungking, the anti-Axis camp will lose one of its footings for attacking Japan.

Cannot Disclose Everything

"Although we are very well informed of the latest moves in enemy countries as I have just mentioned," continued Mr. Okumura, "we do not think it proper to disclose all of such information to the public. How-

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UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES IN U.S. COMMANDEERED

281 Already Taken Over To Train Men for War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 7.—Universities and colleges in the United States commandeered for the training of soldiers and sailors and also war industry workers have reached 281, it is announced by the War Man-Power Committee of the United States, according to a Washington report.

Among such universities and colleges are included such famous institutions as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia and others. The War Man-Power Committee is intending to mobilize at least 600 to 700 schools for the training of military and industrial workers.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 7.—Helen Jacobs, United States woman tennis champion has been recruited in the Navy Women's Auxiliary Corp, and has entered the Naval training station at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, it is reported from New York.

Adm. Stark Back in London

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—Admiral Harold Stark, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet in European Waters, returned to London after six week's absence, during which he conferred with President Roosevelt and other naval authorities of the United States, it is reported from London.

WAR FRONT BRIEFS

Soviet Troops Annihilated

Domei

BERLIN, February 7.—Soviet forces that landed at Novorossisk were almost entirely annihilated, and the remnants have been forced into a very narrow area, the German High Command announced this noon.

Red forces started new offensive actions in the Caucasus sector, but were repulsed, suffering a loss of 21 tanks on Friday and Saturday, the communique further added.

In the Don River middle stream region, fierce fighting is still continuing. German forces surrounded and smashed one Soviet regiment in a certain forest area.

Algerian Defeat Is Admitted

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—The anti-Axis headquarters on the Algerian front have recognized the defeat of its forces in central Algeria, it is reported from Algiers.

"The anti-Axis forces were obliged to retreat, giving up the height in Central Algeria which had been occupied by British parachuters and grenade units" the anti-Axis Headquarters announced.

3 Transports Sunk Off Oran

Domei

BERLIN, February 7.—German air units attacked enemy transports northeast of Oran, and sank three transports, totalling 18,000 tons, the German High Command announced at noon today.

AIR RAID LOSSES IN BRITAIN HUGE

Over 2 Million Buildings Damaged, 47,860 People Killed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 6.—The British mainland, since the outbreak of the current European War, suffered the damage of 2,750,000 buildings with 104,350 casualties inclusive of 47,860 killed during air raids, a latest issue of the British monthly, Economist, available here, revealed in quoting an official statement by British Health Minister Ernest Brown.

"The Health Minister's announcement" the Economic disclosed, "revealed that there has so far been at least 2,750,000 buildings damaged by air raids, of which some 250,000 were houses. Of the total number, those still uninhabitable amount to approximately 250,000."

The British monthly then recalled that the British Isles, according to pre-war statistics, had some 13,000,000 houses. "Considering this," the magazine declared that "we need

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CHINESE RED ARMY HIT BY DECLINE IN STRENGTH

Suffered Steady Thinning In Ranks Since 1940

Domei

PEKING, February 7.—The military strength of the Chinese Communist Army in North China was disclosed statistically on the basis of an enemy document seized recently by the Imperial Expeditionary Army in North China.

According to the document, the Chinese Communist Army had 80,000 troops in 1938. The number was increased to 250,000 in 1939 and by 1940 the troops totaled 300,000.

However, since the summer of 1940, when the Imperial Expeditionary Army's punitive operations were carried out, the number of Chinese Communist troops has been on the steady decline, inasmuch as the Communist Army suffered heavy casualties as the result of our operations and besides, there have been many deserters.

The document further revealed that only 1 per cent were graduates of secondary schools, 44 per cent graduates of primary schools and the remaining 55 per cent was made up by illiterate soldiers.

The decrease of its military strength was caused by desertion, 25 per cent; death in action, 13 per cent; wounded, 22 per cent; and others.

ECONOMIC PLAN HAILED IN CHINA

Aoki's Clarification in Diet Warmly Received By Shanghai Circles

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 7.—The declaration concerning Japan's financial and economic policy toward Central China as clarified by Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki at the Imperial Diet on Saturday was warmly welcomed by local economic circles.

Minister Aoki's statement to the effect that he intends to rely on the responsibility and original ideas of the Chinese in purchasing cotton and other agricultural products, which have direct relations with the Chinese masses, has been viewed by local Chinese economic circles as indicative of Japan's intention to conduct the purchasing of goods in North China through Sino-Japanese collaboration.

These circles are of the opinion that the range of buying materials by Chinese merchants will be enlarged.

Also, the Minister's declaration that the present exchange rate of Reserve Bank notes and the Japanese yen will be maintained, is viewed as having counteracted rumors that some sort of a change will shortly be effected in the exchange rate of military scrips and Reserve Bank notes.

That the bill for readjusting exchange and trade has been submitted to the Diet, indicates that the settlement of accounts of Sino-Japanese trade which have so far been extremely complicated will be simplified and smoothened, these circles opine.

Meanwhile, Minister Aoki's statement that the plans for buying goods will be executed even to the extent of some sacrifice in expenses, is considered a sign of Japan's intention to purchase materials at fair price, thus to facilitate the purchasing situation.

Ten Members Resign From Iranian Cabinet

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—Ten of the fifteen members of the Iranian Cabinet tendered their resignations to the Premier, a Teheran report revealed here today. It is less than a month since the cabinet was organized. The resignations are attributed to differences in opinions regarding the constitution, the report pointed out.

Ciano Now Vatican Envoy

Domei

ROME, February 7.—Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, has been appointed Ambassador to the Holy See, the Italian Government announced today.

35 Out of 39 Bills Approved by Peers; All Committees Busy

The speed and sincerity with which all business on its agenda is discussed forms the most conspicuous feature of the current session of the Imperial Diet. To all appearances, the main jobs of the two Houses in the legislature will be finished by the middle part of this month.

Though no general plenary session was held today in both Houses, early morning saw the former starting its activity with various committee sessions while the latter vigorously pushed its general budgetary session and sundry sitting of committees.

Many Bills Approved

At the House of Peers, 35 of the 39 bills submitted to the House by the Government have been approved and sent to the Lower House. The Lower House, on its part, will finish its general budgetary discussion today, and after further threshing out the individual budgetary proposals at a few sub-divisions of the budgetary conference, all the state budget will be approved in a few days so that the Upper House can start working on it soon.

Today's general budget session of the House of Representatives, which is expected to be the last one in the House for this year, began at about 9 a.m. The interpellators at the session according to the pre-arranged program were Ko Tanaka, Tetsutaro Kobayashi, Masazumi Ando, Shigeru Iizuka and several others.

Foreign Minister Masayaki Tani in reply to an interpellation by Motoharu Baba Sunday afternoon at the Budget Committee meeting of the House of Representatives declared that negotiations were going on between Japan and the Soviet Union

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U-BOATS SINK 20 SHIPS, ONE BRITISH CRUISER

Three More Damaged in Raid on Enemy Convoy

Mainichi

BERLIN, February 7.—German submarines sank one British cruiser, 20 oil tankers and transports, and also seriously damaged three more ships, it is announced by the German High Command today in a special communique.

The communique reads;

"German submarines attacked a large formation of enemy transports heading for England, Africa and the Soviet Union, and sank 16 heavily loaded transports and oil tankers, totaling 102,500 tons, and also sank more than four ships of unknown tonnage. Three other ships were torpedoed and damaged.

"A German submarine torpedoed and sank a Dido type British cruiser, 5,400 tons, in the Eastern Mediterranean."

U.S. to Ration Shoes

Domei

LISBON, February 7.—James Byrnes, Director of the Economic Stabilization Board of the United States Government, announced today that a rationing system for shoes will be immediately enforced. According to the announcement, each citizen of the United States will be given only three pairs of shoes in one year.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States also announced that the general consumption of rice in the United States will be reduced 15 per cent this year because of the export to foreign countries under the Lease-Lend Law and also the increased use by fighting services.

P.I. Commander Ends Tour

Domei

MANILA, February 7.—Lieutenant-General Seiichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, returned here this morning from Bicol State where he inspected the progress of industrial reconstruction and the military situation.

SOVIETS VEXED BY AID-ROUTES

Terrain Conditions Hinder Conveying Of Vital Materials

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—The Soviet-aid routes from West Asia and India are full of difficulties due to topographical conditions, it was revealed by the Daily Telegraph, a British journal, which today published a report by its correspondent who recently made a tour of the Caspian Sea area and Iran.

The port of Pahlevi, according to the report of the correspondent, is the sole terminus for truck caravans by which the Imperial British Commercial Company which was established in order to prosecute the economic warfare in West Asia against the Axis Powers, is sending materials to the Soviet Union through Iran. There the Soviet-aid materials are put on board Soviet ships.

The materials to aid the Soviet Union are transported through roads, railways, rivers, and, though rarely, by airplanes. Because the Northern route is temporarily closed during winter, this route through the Persian Gulf and Iran assumes importance. In Pahlevi, several truck factories are active at present.

On the other hand, materials are being sent by small vessels on the tributaries of the Tigris and the Euphrates. At a place located 90 miles north of Assos where there were only three huts 18 months ago, there now stand many camps for the transportation of Soviet-aid materials.

There, laborers of varied nationalities including Chinese, Negroes, Indians, Iranians and Iraquis are at work.

There are four Soviet-aid routes of which the most important is the one leading directly from India. The materials sent from Quetta in Baluchistan are transferred to trucks at Zahidan located 50 miles inside the Iranian border and transported to Ashkhabad from where they are transported by railroad to Krasnovodsk on the coast of the Caspian Sea. The road runs mainly through desert regions and mountainous areas. Its distance is 750 miles which takes six days to cover.

The drivers of trucks of the Imperial British Commercial Company are mostly Iranian. The Soviets transport the materials from the Persian Gulf.

It takes eight or 10 days to travel from the Persian Gulf to Tabriz or Pahlevi. The driving of trucks is extremely difficult from Kazvin, 100 miles north of Teheran, as the road there is winding through the Kazvin Mountains. What troubles the drivers most are sand-storms numerous in this region. Such Soviet-aid materials as rubber, steel bars and leather are sent to Pahlevi, where Soviet soldiers are on constant vigilance.

Press Comments

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perate efforts by using this means or that to win Portugal over to their side, and, if possible, Spain as well, by exerting economic pressure on those nations or by giving them assurances as to their post-war status. But Portugal, not to mention Spain, who has very close relations with the Axis, is not expected to throw overboard her neutrality by being cajoled by Britain into doing so. Because in the present stage of developments for those nations to take sides with America and Britain is to court their self-destruction.

As mentioned in the foregoing, desperate efforts on the part of Churchill were foreordained to end without fruition, but nevertheless, he did everything within his power in this conference. This was simply aimed to give an impression that the anti-Axis Powers are pressing for definite decision in the attitude of the neutral countries by resorting to a diplomatic offensive. In other words, Churchill is trying to use the conference itself, rather than its success or failure, as propaganda material.

The Anglo-American countries having not the least confidence in armed action, are trying to supersede the offensive on the European continent by this conference and, if possible, to effect a bloodless landing as in the case of their aggression of North Africa. Such wiles, however, have no chances of success.

Want Export to Spain Stopped

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 6.—The Labor Federation of Chile submitted a demand to the government asking that the export of copper, saltpetre and other Chilean products to Spain should be immediately prohibited. The demand is said to have been made as goods exported to Spain are entering Axis nations.

Sports News

KARAFUTO WINS IN SKIING MEET

H.I.H. Prince Asaka Present at Closing Day—Tokyo Takes 2nd Place

Honored with the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, the four-day ski competition of the 13th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet came to a close Sunday, at Oku-Nikko with the Karafuto team amassing a total of 35 points to capture the championship.

Maintaining the lead from the opening day, the Karafuto team nosed out the Tokyo squad, which was a close second with 33 points. Hokkaido followed with 16 points, while Manchoukuo and Aomori tied for fourth place with 11 points.

Karafuto clinched the title Sunday by annexing the 40-kilometer relay race. The quartet of Miwa, Goto, Shiraku and Kuwabara combined to give Karafuto the race with a time of 2 hours 27 minutes and 23 seconds, finishing a good minute ahead of the Aomori team.

Manchoukuo Nets Ski Jump

Due to the unfavorable condition of the snow, ski jumpers were unable to make creditable showing in the jump event. Matsutaro Wakamoto of Manchoukuo grabbed first place with a leap of 45 meters.

As a fitting climax to the ski meet, some 300,000 skiers took part in mass ski hikes at various ski courses throughout the country. Thus the 13th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet has been brought to a successful close.

The summer meet of swimming and other water sports were held here for three days in late August of last year.

The main fall meet which included such events as baseball, basketball, rugby, track and field and military sports got underway for six days beginning October 29.

The first part of the winter meet which saw the ice skating events was held for three days starting from January 22 at Lake Haruna, Gunma Prefecture.

SUMMARIES

40-kilometer relay race: Won by Karafuto (Miwa, Goto, Shiraku, Kuwabara) Time—2:27.23; Aomori second, Time—2:28.50; Akita third; Tokyo fourth; Hokkaido fifth; Niigata sixth.

Jump event: Won by Wakamoto (Manchoukuo 45-m; Kubo (Tokyo) second, 42.50-m; Asaki (Hokkaido) third; Ohara (Hokkaido) fourth; Yamaguchi (Gumma) fifth; Sato (Karafuto) sixth.

Team Points

Karafuto	35
Tokyo	33
Hokkaido	16
Manchoukuo	11
Aomori	11
Akita	8
Gumma	7
Nagano	6
Saitama	3
Niigata	2

Air Raid Losses In Britain Huge

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not be alarmed at the number of houses destroyed."

Continuing, the monthly said:

"The present shortage of houses cannot be entirely regarded as an outcome of air raids. We were yearly building about 350,000 new houses in pre-war days, but this has been stopped. This may be given as another dominant factor for the present housing shortage. Remarkable in this connection, is the fact that the Government's plan to aid air-raid sufferers by paying for the expenses of rebuilding or repairing air-raided houses out of a fund collected from the general public, now faces failure as funds are now running low.

"As announced by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood, the Government has already paid out £86,500,000 from the aforesaid funds. In view of the fact that the collection of funds during the past two years barely amounted to £80,000,000, the expenses, it is understood, were defrayed in red ink."

As to the number of air-raid casualties, the Economist revealed that they numbered 104,350, inclusive of 47,800 killed and 56,480 seriously injured.

France to Requisition Youths

Domei

VICHY, February 7.—French youths born in 1923 will be requisitioned for eight-months' labor, in three groups to enter the service on March 1, July 1 and November 1, it was announced today by the French Government.

Flying High

Kubo, a Tokyo entry, who placed second in the ski jump, shows his form.

EAST ASIA MEET OPENS: JAPANESE TAKE HONORS

Skaters Make Good Showing At Rink in Hsinking

The powerful Japanese team grabbed the opening-day honors Sunday as the three-day winter games of the East Asia Athletic Meet of Manchoukuo got underway at the Kodama rink, Hsinking.

The Japanese representatives in the men's division piled up 32 points by taking the majority of honors in the speed-skating and figure-skating events. However, Manchoukuo's star-studded hockey six with a great last-period rally defeated the Japanese team, 8 to 6.

In the women's division, Nippon held a 25 to 17 lead over the Manchoukuoan team.

Takamasa Hirokawa from Chosen, who flashed to two national records at the Meiji Shrine winter meet at Lake Haruna last Month, captured the 5,000-meter race with the time of 9 minutes 4.3 seconds. The 500-meter event was grabbed by Shin Naito of Nippon with the time of 45.7 seconds.

Hockey Score

Manchoukuo	1	2	5	—	8
Japan	1	2	3	—	6

Churchill Said Back in London

(Continued From Page 1)

guese frontier, according to information reaching here this evening.

Said Holding Parley

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, February 6.—It is rumored that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill is now holding a conference with Portuguese Prime Minister Antonio Oliveira Salazar at Lisbon, according to a report to the Svenska Dagbladet from Lisbon.

"Even if this rumor is not true, it seems certain that a conference will be held between London and Lisbon in the near future," the report said. "According to observations of the Portuguese side, in the event of such a conference being opened, British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden would visit Lisbon, and also a Spanish representative will be present at the conference."

A report from Madrid said that Spanish Government circles denied today that President Franco visited Portugal.

Army Notes to Be Made From Philippines Hemp

The Japanese authorities in the Philippines have decided to use hemp in the manufacture of military notes, in order to improve the quality and durability of the currency, according to a Nippon Sangyo dispatch from Manila, reports Domei.

The report adds that the National Bank of the Philippines already is utilizing hemp in its notes with excellent results due to the increased wearing quality and pleasing appearance of these notes.

H. OBA
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FOOD PROBLEM IS U.S. WORRY

Frantic Endeavors Being Made to Up Farm Production

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 5.—In addition to the promulgation of a system of rationing for the allocation of foodstuff as a measure to cope with their food problem, the United States government is now making frantic efforts for an increase in the productive output of farm products.

Recently a publication was issued by the United States Department of Agriculture under the title "Wickard's Objectives for Food Production in 1943" which outlined America's food policy as follows:

Milk and Other Dairy Products

The productive output of milk for 1942 reached a total of 120-billion pounds against the 125-billion pound objective which had been set for that year, resulting in a 5-billion pound deficit. Due to this a 122-billion pound goal has been set for 1943.

Due to the shortage of hands on dairy farms, it is believed that this new total will not be reached.

Meat Products

The allotment of beef, pork and veal has been set for a grand total of 25,700,000,000 pounds for 1943; a 16% increase over the figures for 1942. Under the obligations of the Lease-Lend Bill, the United States will have to export one-fourth of this total. With plans for an increase of 121,000,000 heads of commercial hogs, the government is to grant a $13.25 subsidy per head.

Poultry Products

The production of chicken and turkey meat has been set at 4,560,000,000 pounds respectively for the current year. As compared with the production in 1942, the former shows a 28% increase while the latter shows a 15% increase.

As for the egg production, a 4,780,000,000-dozen ceiling has been set by the government, necessitating an eight per cent increase in output.

Vegetable Oils

10,500,000 acres of soy, 5,000,000 acres of peanuts and 5,000,000 acres of linseed will be put under cultivation during 1943, for an increase of 1,500,000 acres, 1,300,000 acres and 300,000 acres for the respective oil bases.

Grain Products

Cultivation of grain products for human consumption has been raised from four to eight per cent for 1943 as follows:

	Acres
Corn	95,000,000
Oats	37,300,000
Barley	18,000,000

For increased production of food products with high albumin content, the total area of land under cultivation for the production of dried beans has been increased from 18 to 25 per cent on the basis of the figures of 1942.

The cultivation of potatoes has been increased 10 per cent over the figures of last year, to 3,160,000 acres. In 1942, 3,060,000 acres were to be placed under cultivation, but report show that only 2,840,000 acres were actually cultivated.

Over-stocked with a two year's supply of short-fibered cotton, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has prohibited the planting of short-fibered cotton and urged cotton planters to undertake the cultivation of some other agricultural products which are of vital necessity in the present war situation. As for long fibered cotton, the area to be placed under cultivation has been limited to 24,000,000 acres.

Wickard has requested a decrease in the cultivation on wheat due to the excess of supplies over the demand.

In concluding his journal, Wickard declared that measures for loans and subsidies will be undertaken. He further commented that if the plans are pursued accordingly, the Agriculture Department will not be confronted by any impediment in its policy for the grant of loans or subsidies. This measure in granting governmental aid is the most important element in the upholding of the proposed plan, he added. The full cooperation of those affiliated in the field of agriculture was requested by Secretary Wickard for the attainment of their objectives.

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Okumura Explains Activities of Board

(Continued From Page 1)

ever, the leaders of the Government and the High Command are being informed of such reports. On the other hand, we do not grudge to disclose to the people in general the news which we deem serviceable for bolstering their morale.

"As for our overseas propaganda, the Board of Information is broadcasting all war news to the whole world as soon as possible. Our report of the recent sea battle off Rennell Island, for example, has provoked great repercussions all over the world.

"The United States was very much surprised as all American journals published the news on the following morning. Very much troubled, the Washington Government had scores of newspapers deny the Japanese communique.

"It is to be noted in this connection that the United States Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox, who used to deny the Japanese announcements as being 'absurd insistence,' has not denied the news of the Rennell battle.

"With the American public having been thus confused over the contradiction between the announcements of Tokyo and Washington, the United States Navy Department on February 3 made a partial statement that both the American and Japanese forces had suffered a certain degree of damage and that the naval battle was still continuing.

Says Losses Exaggerated

"Adding to the announcement, the United States navy spokesman stated that the Japanese statement concerning the losses suffered by the United States fleet is exaggerated and urged the American public not to believe in it.

"Such statements published by the Washington authorities, however, have not been of service to calm the confusion of public opinion. The New York Times the day before yesterday editorially declared that the Japanese communique has made it known that the menace in the Pacific is serious. Although Germany is really America's frontal enemy, the journal asserted, there is no saying that Japan is not the most formidable foe of the United States.

"Our propaganda has also caused far-reaching repercussions in Britain, the Soviet Union and especially in Turkey. Turkish newspapers played up the recent announcement on the Rennell battle issued by the Imperial Headquarters.

"These are proofs that our propaganda is being carried out effectively in parallel with military activities. The Government are taking every measure to learn the situation in enemy countries. Please rest assured."

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ARDOR COOLING AT CHUNGKING

Faith in U.S. Victory Betrayed, Shortage Of Goods Now Acute

Domei

CANTON, February 6.—With the loss of all the Chiang aid routes, successive defeats suffered by the anti-Axis camp and protracted resistance against Japan, the Chungking regime is being more and more impoverished, it was disclosed by information reaching here from the Chiang capital.

In this connection, a New York Times correspondent in Chungking reported in the following vein:

"The Chinese people under Chiang have lost their former passion and gratitude for their own and allied patriots. Formerly, all the papers in Chungking reported 'brilliant victories' scored by the troops of the Chungking regime, and as a rule, devoted the main portion of its pages to the news of 'brave retreat' of their troops. At present, however, much more prominence is being given to the war situation in Europe and North Africa.

"Formerly, the announcements of the publicity department of the regime were full of tall talks. Recently, however, they are reporting only minor matters.

"Almost all the soldiers are either suffering from disease or are wounded. Yet, the regime cannot provide them with medicine and bandages.

"The regime expected much of the activities of United States submarines against Japanese transports. However, the coast line of Japan is strongly defended, and moreover, strong defense lines were established 1,500 miles away from the Japanese territorial waters.

"Thus, United States submarines are not in a position to break through these defense lines. After all it has become clear that the regime's expectation was a daydream.

"The loss of the supply routes has resulted in the dire shortage of goods, and the situation is becoming more and more serious, inasmuch as the regime is being blockaded with more intensity."

Chiang Envoy Off for U.S.S.R.

Domei

CANTON, February 7.—Accompanied by his staff Fu Ping-chang, newly accredited Chungking Ambassador to the Soviet Union, left Chungking by plane yesterday morning for the Soviet Union to take up his new duties there, according to information reaching here.

35 Bills Passed By Upper House

(Continued From Page 1)

in connection with problems relating to fishery and petroleum-concessions, reports Domei.

However, the Foreign Minister refrained from touching on the progress of the negotiations.

No Shipping Worry

Communications Minister Ken Terashima, in his reply to a question at the Lower House budget session Sunday, attracted much attention by declaring that Japan has no cause for worry over shipping shortage.

"There may be some who suspect an acute shortage in our shipping," the Communications Minister said, "but I will assure them here of our sufficiency of bottoms. Though I cannot give exact figures, I can say that our country has enough shipping for her war prosecution and rehabilitation of various occupied regions. I know we shall need more shipping with the progress of the war, but at the same time assure you that there is no need of being worried over the insufficiency of our bottoms as alleged by enemy propaganda."

The same budget session was also much pleased to hear from Major-General Yoshio Nasu, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, that the special volunteer system as put in force in Taiwan is achieving fine results. Director Nasu in reply to Representative Kumekichi Yamamoto's query, replied:

"This system, though first introduced last year, is proving a good factor in satisfying the Taiwanese aspirations to join the Imperial Army in the same way as the home landers. The military authorities are further considering a regular conscription system for these people after closely surveying the results now coming out of the volunteers' system."

Spanish Envoy Sees Salazar

Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, February 6.—Spanish Ambassador to Portugal Nicolas Franco conferred here with Portuguese Premier and Foreign Minister Antonio de Oliveira Salazar yesterday.

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THAI NEW-YEAR BABIES TO BE GIVEN SUPPORT

Government to Provide Education, Supervision

All Thai babies born on January 1 this year will be brought up under state expense and under its supervision, it was learned here today by Domei.

Out of the total of 1,642 babies born on January 1 who will be called "East Asia's children," 910 are boys and the remaining 732 are girls.

According to the proposed plan, the Thai Government will give these children periodical medical examinations and also will pay their school expenses until they are 20 years of age, it was stated.

In order to carry out this scheme, the "East Asia Children's Society" has been set up by the Thai Government with Mrs. Phibun Songkhram, wife of the Thai premier, as its adviser.

Five young government officials, selected from the best of Thai officials, are now undergoing rigorous and extensive training in a Government officials' training camp, it was also revealed.

It is reported that these officials are zealously undergoing training in order to attain the high standard which Japanese government officials maintain.

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The Die Is Cast and Japan's
100,000,000 Will
See It Through

Nippon Times

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Till Complete Victory
Is Won

No. 15,756 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

MUNITIONS INDUSTRY IN AMERICA SUFFERS FROM LABOR DEARTH

More Women to Be Mobilized For Work in Major Armament Producing Factories

SITUATION IS ACUTE

Nelson States 6 Persons Must Constantly Work to Keep One Doughboy on Front

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 5.—The United States Government is endeavoring to remedy the situation which finds the munitions industry showing poor results due to the severe shortage of labor power. In a move to improve things, it has recently extended the powers of the Man-Power Resources Committee to permit it to take the necessary steps to see that the munitions industry has the supply of labor it needs.

According to a Washington dispatch the American Government has belatedly set about formulating plans to make up the deficiency of male labor power with female labor power. This would necessitate a tremendous mobilization of women to work in the munitions industry.

It is said that the American Government expects that 4,500,000 more women will have been absorbed by the munitions industry by the end of the year.

1,500,000 Employed

In 1942 1,500,000 women were employed in factories in America.

If the female labor power mobilization plan of the American Government goes through, the United States will have the spectacle of as many as 6,000,000 women working in the munitions industry in America at the end of this year.

Discussing the policy to be followed in meeting the scarcity of labor power in America, Paul McNutt chairman of the Man-power Commission said the following for publication on the night of February 4.

"Organs for the adjustment of the employment of labor are to be opened in 32 States where there is an acute shortage of labor power. These organs would remedy the situation which has been caused by the excessive absorption of labor power by the munitions industry and reduce the movement of unneeded labor power. Concurrently they would stimulate the flow of labor power into the branches of industry where it is urgently needed. In short, these organs would bring out the solution of the problem of utilizing man-power resources.

Circles of munitions industry in America are cooperating with the Washington Government in the work of ending the shortage of labor power. Nearly 6,500 factories have already established training schools for skilled munitions workers. They have also done away with the system for the isolation of black from white laborers.

The "famine of labor power" in the munitions industry in America is the result of the vigor with which the policy of increasing fighting power is executed by the American military authorities.

Denied by Nelson

This fact was denied by Donald Nelson Director of War Production Board in his testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

He told the committee that there was a possibility of increasing the strength of the American forces to 11,000,000 men by December of this year.

He denied that there was an intention on the part of the Government to try to get the labor power needed by it from the munitions industry and from agricultural fields. He estimated that 4,300,000 men would be enlisted in the American army within the year.

He went on to discuss the labor power situation as follows.

"At the present time 8,700,000 persons are employed in the munitions industry. There are untapped resources of labor power in 6,400,000 persons, of whom 800,000 are old men and children, 1,900,000 women, and 500,000 persons out of employment.

"The enforcement of the 48 work hours a week is expected to result in an excess labor power of 500,000 persons."

He spoke as though these measures would bring about a tempor-

(Continued on Page 2)

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

U.S. SEAMEN REFUSE TO ASSIST MARINES

Lack of Patriotism Among Workers on Merchant Vessels Revealed by Davis

Refusal of American stevedores and sailors on merchant vessels to assist in the war effort and their lack of patriotism was revealed by Elmer Davis, chief of the War Information Office in figures of casualties which he published last week, a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei disclosed yesterday. According to these figures only 1 out of a hundred sailors on merchant vessels were reported killed or missing in the year following the outbreak of the war, in comparison with casualties of 38 per cent suffered by U.S. troops in the same period.

This announcement was made after consultations with the United States Maritime Commission, in view of the fear for their personal safety which is worrying American Seamen engaged in wartime transportation.

The above sentiment was clearly illustrated in a recent incident occurring in the Guadalcanal area, where the marines and sick and wounded soldiers were forced to work on the wharves, due to the refusal of the crews of American merchantmen to work on Sundays.

In an attempt to move American seamen to patriotism, Elmer Davis lauded the crews of merchant vessels, and in spite of the numerous rumors to the contrary, he averred that they are loyally and faithfully pursuing their respective duties.

He further declared that three-fourths of the stevedores who formerly worked only on the wharves are now braving the high seas and are engaged in active duty on the front lines of American maritime transportation.

Last Rites Held for Hayashi

The funeral of the late General Senjuro Hayashi, ex-Prime Minister and up till his death President of the Dai-Nippon Asia Development League, was held at 12:30 p.m. Sunday at the Aoyama funeral hall. Among those present at the funeral were Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other Cabinet Ministers, German and Italian Ambassadors to Tokyo, ex-Prime Ministers including Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, and many Generals and Admirals. At 1 p.m. Chamberlain Sadataka Hisamatsu, an Imperial Messenger, proceeded to the coffin and offered a sprig of the sacred tree.

NANKING IN ACCORD WITH AOKI'S VIEWS

Chinese Authorities Express Satisfaction With Minister's Continental Policy

Domei

NANKING, February 6.—The authorities of the Chinese National Government expressed extreme satisfaction over Japan's basic economic policy with respect to China, which Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Minister, disclosed in his Diet address today, it was revealed here.

These authorities declared that the policy, which covers the fields of currency, commodity prices and supply of vital material, is a clear indication of Japan's desire to assist positively the reorganization of the National Government on a wartime basis, following the latter's entry into the current war.

Minister Aoki asserted that the Japanese Government will take care not to affect the stability of China's economic life in obtaining goods, especially agricultural products such as raw cotton, from China.

The local authorities also have been gratified to learn that Japan is willing to purchase commodities in China even at a financial loss, if it will be necessary to insure China's balanced national life.

Japan's intention to preserve the existing rate of exchange between its military notes and China's Central Reserve Bank Notes have dispelled all previous doubts regarding the currency policy, these quarters admitted, adding, it has increased the people's confidence in the Reserve Bank Notes and strengthened its purchasing power.

Axis Takes Vantage Points

Domei

ROME, February 6.—The Italian High Command, announcing today the war situation in and around Tunisia, said:

"The Axis forces in Tunisia took the offensive yesterday at a certain point and reduced one vantage point after a severe fight.

"Some enemy bombers raided Palermo in Sicily yesterday night. Three of the raiders were shot down by the ground fire.

"The casualties caused by the enemy air raid on Torino were 25 dead and 62 injured among non-combatants."

CHUNGKING LEADER TO SEE ROOSEVELT; WANTS MORE HELP

Severe Shortage of War Materials Behind Latest Move by Chiang Kai-shek

TRIP RIDICULED HERE

Observers Opine Appeal for Greater Assistance Will Fall On Deaf Ears

Commenting on the report from Australia that Chiang Kai-shek is on his way to Washington, well-informed quarters here declared that his trip reveals clearly the critical situation Chungking is now facing due to the shortage of war materials from the United States.

These quarters asserted that President Roosevelt's statement on January 7 that the same amount of supplies are being transported to Chungking by air as was sent through the Burma route has been refuted in official circles in Washington as well as by the American press.

The New York Times, quoting the Lease Lend Administrator's annual report, declared in its issue of January 26 that less than 3 per cent of the total arms sent to all anti-axis countries was transported by air to Chungking in 1942 due to the shortage of transport planes flying over the dangerous route.

It was asserted in these quarters that Chiang's prestige has been weakened considerably as the people of Chungking have come to realize the uselessness of continuing hostilities against Japan because of the latter's voluntary relinquishment of extraterritoriality in China, the loss of faith among influential persons in America and Britain, the realization that further fighting would culminate in a protracted struggle among the Chinese themselves, and fear that continued warfare would bring little gain in return for increased sacrifices.

The Chinese under Chiang's regime are greatly dissatisfied with the United States and Britain for their failure to invite Chiang Kai-shek or his representatives to the Casablanca conference at which time the general strategy covering all anti-axis fronts are discussed.

In view of the fact that Chiang's military commission headed by Hsiung Hsi-hui accomplished nothing during its stay in the United States for nearly one year, these quarters said that little can be expected even if Chaing Kai-shek himself should make a personal appeal now.

However, there is growing fear among the anti-axis countries that should nothing be done, Chiang's regime may be forced to abandon arms as Chiang Kai-shek threatened in 1941 in his message to Roosevelt and Churchill.

Well-informed quarters here predicted that the most Chiang Kai-shek would bring back with him would be another vague promise by the American authorities, who have little means left now to help others, that they would do their best to aid China.

10 Administrators Named

Further strengthening the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions, the Navy Ministry on Saturday announced the appointment of ten civil administrators to be assigned to the headquarters of the Japanese Military administration.

Premier Receives Gift of Bears and Boars From Soldiers In Manchoukuo's Hinterland

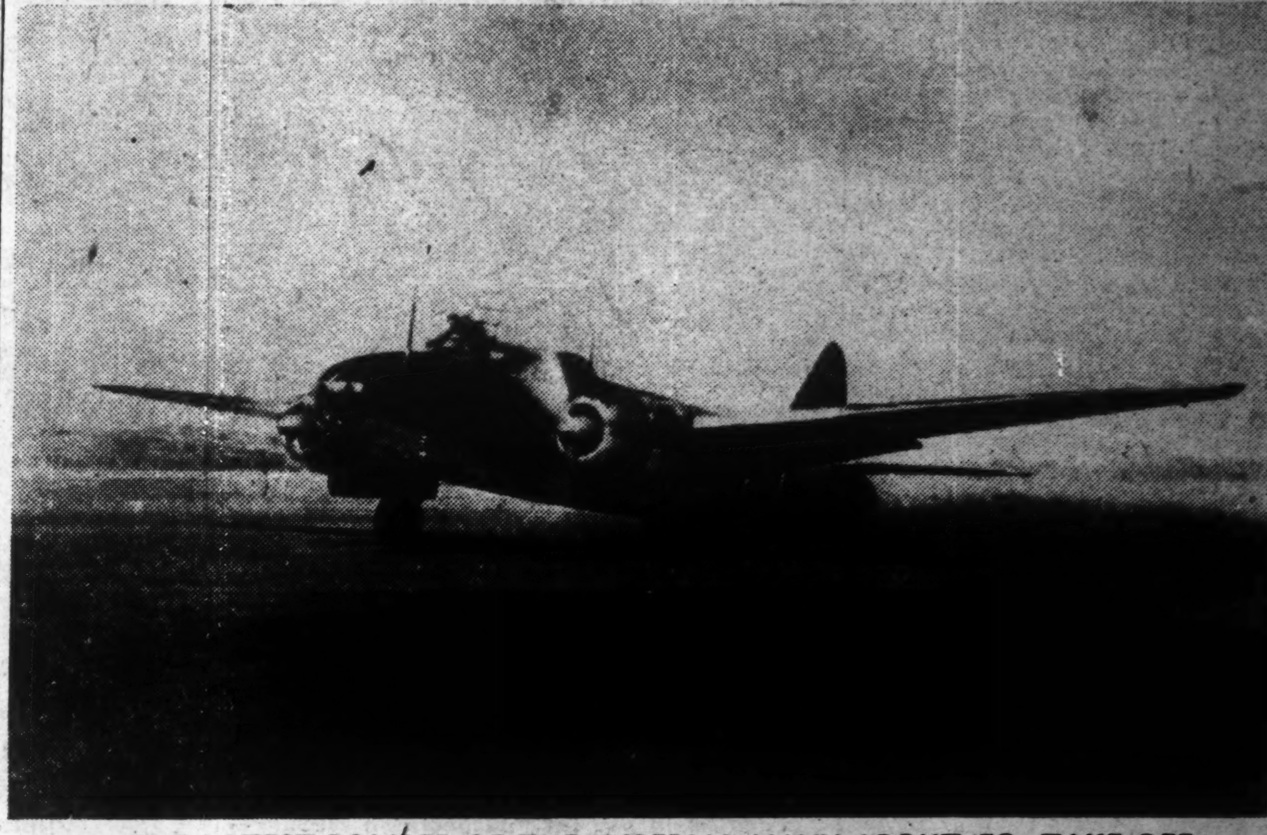
Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and Chief of Staff General Gen Sugiyama recently were surprised recipients of unique presents from Japanese servicemen in Manchoukuo, states Domei.

The unusual gift consisted of two burly but friendly bears and two hale and hearty boars which formerly were playmates of their doners in the wilds of Manchoukuo's frontier.

Naturally, the two appreciative Generals could not hope to keep the new visitors in their own backyards and so a happy solution was found by transferring the playing animals among the increasing inmates of the Ueno Zoo.

The four-footed immigrants were caught three years ago by Japanese soldiers who were engaged in hunting bandits and enforcing peace and order in Manchoukuo's hinterland.

Despite the wild appearance of the animals, they were described by their captors to be fairly tame. In fact, it was reported that the bears in particular are a fine wrestling pair,



THE LATEST BOMBER OF THE IMPERIAL NAVY ABOUT TO TAKE OFF
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

CHIANG'S TRIP TO U.S. SAID HOPELESS TASK

Warlord to Beg for Aid But Only Slim Hope Held to Revive Regime

Domei

CANTON, February 5.—Futility of Chiang Kai-shek's reported departure for Washington to protest unforthcoming American war aid as well as to plead for help is pointed out by competent observers here who liken Chiang to a drowning man desperately clutching for a straw.

These quarters add that the Chungking warlord will not be able to get anything from Washington to bolster the rapidly crumbling Chungking war machine.

With the National Government of China declaring war against the United States and Britain, Chungking's participation in the war lost what little meaning it had—for without war supplies and daily necessities, Chiang Kai-shek is really up against a wall, these competent observers explain

To Beg Aid

Failure of Owen Lattimore, President Roosevelt's personal representative in Chungking, and Wendell Willkie, globe-trotting mouthpiece of the Washington Administration, to bring forth the sorely-needed American aid, has shattered Chungking's morale. Ineffectiveness of the Lattimore report and the Willkie entreaty has placed Chiang Kai-shek in the embarrassing position of having to go to Washington personally in order to beg American support.

Chiang Kai-shek's proposal to visit Washington was first rumored toward the end of last year but in Chungking, newspapers and foreign correspondents remained silent. Lately, Chiang has been absent from public functions ever since his last interview with A.S. Paniushikin, Soviet Ambassador to Chungking, on January 17.

It is pointed out that Chiang did not appear at the last meeting of the Chungking War Council while his address for the Chinese New Year today was read by Finance Minister H. H. Kung. Even his speech given last week regarding the alleged Anglo-American relinquishment of extraterritoriality and

(Continued on Page 2)

Indians in Calcutta Stage Demonstration: Ask Gandhi's Release

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—A grand scale anti-British demonstration was again staged in Calcutta yesterday, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here. Calling for the immediate release of the detained leaders of the National Congress Party including Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Indians clashed with the constabulary, causing many casualties, it was stated.

SUGAR ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED IN P.I.

Rationalization of Production And Refining Is Aim of Organization

Domei

MANILA, February 6.—The inauguration ceremony of the Philippine Sugar Association was held here at 11 o'clock this morning in the presence of Shozo Murata, Supreme Adviser to the Military Administration, Rafael L. Alunan, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and those connected with the sugar industry in the Islands.

The newly created organization is composed of all those affiliated with the sugar industry in the Philippines as well as those engaged in the extraction of alcohol.

Its main object, it is understood, is to boost the producing capacity of these two industries and also to increase the output of liquid fuel, to improve the method of sugar refining and to rationalize the sugar industry in general through necessary adjustments.

Mr. Murata has been appointed president while Michizo Yamakoshi, Chief of the Industrial Section of the Military Administration, and Mr. Alunan were named vice-presidents of the Association.

ANTI-AXIS VESSELS SUNK BY GERMANY INCREASING

Emory Land Warns That Threat To Anglo-American Commerce Is Steadily Mounting

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 6.—With Axis submarines increasing their attacks bent on destroying enemy commerce in the Atlantic, it is reported that the shipping losses of the Anti-Axis nations have risen to a monthly average of more than one million tons.

Referring to the painful U-boat menace, Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, admitted yesterday that the threat of Anglo-American commerce is growing daily as Germany's capacity to construct new submarines is far beyond its losses, according to a Washington dispatch.

Although, the Anglo-American naval and air forces as well as patrol units are putting up a stern defense, the situation is not being adequately met, Rear-Admiral Land lamented.

GERMANS DESTROY 18 RED ARMY TANKS

Annihilation Awaits Soviet Forces Which Landed North Of Novorossisk

Domei

BERLIN, February 6.—German forces are staging their offensives in all sectors of the Eastern Front, the German High Command announced this afternoon.

In the Don River sector, the announcement said, the Reich troops frustrated many Soviet attempts to penetrate the former's positions yesterday. The lower Kuban river sector, where Soviet activity lately has become animated, yesterday witnessed 18 Soviet tanks blasted by the German forces.

The Red troops who failed in their landing operation on a point north of Novorossisk are now on the brink of annihilation. In the middle Donetz sector, fierce encounters are now continuing. The Germans in the same sector have so far succeeded in driving back many enemy spearheads.

The offensive taken by the Reds north of Voronezh has been turned back by the Germans, the announcement revealed.

8 Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, February 6.—German submarines operating in the Atlantic waters lately sank eight enemy merchantmen, aggregating 62,000 tons. One of the doomed vessels was a large-size tanker of 18,000 tons, it is reported.

YOUTHFUL ESSAYISTS WIN CULTURE INSTITUTE PRIZE

Contest Was Held Under Auspices of Japan-Thai Organization in Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, February 6.—The selection of eight Thai people who won prizes in an essay contest on the theme "Japanese Culture" which was written in Japanese was announced today by the Japan-Thai Cultural Research Institute.

The contest was held as part of its cultural work and also in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Japanese language school in Bangkok.

The announcement disclosed that no writer won the first prize, but Chaarn Israsak won the second prize of 300 bahts, while two other essays also won prizes.

A ceremony for the granting of the prizes will be held on February 11.

Among the writers winning the prizes were three persons who are now studying in Japan and two who are students of the Japanese language school here, it was revealed.

Guadalcanal Bombed Again

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—The United States Navy Department in its communique issued today announced that the American position in Guadalcanal Island was bombed by the Japanese Air Forces on Thursday night, a Washington dispatch reported here today, adding that no details of the bombing was revealed by the Department.

CHOU FU-HAI STATES FINANCE STRUCTURE OF CHINA IS STRONG

Central Reserve Bank Ameliorates Monetary Conditions Of Occupied Regions

CHUNGKING FAPI OUSTED

Minister Indicates That No National Bonds Will Be Issued During This Year

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 7.—Chou Fu-hai, Finance Minister of the National Government of China and concurrently president of the Central Reserve Bank, in his dinner given at Astor House this evening in honor of the leading Japanese here, thanked the latter for their past assistance in the consolidation of China's finances and solicited their further aid.

"The Central Reserve Bank," President Chou stated in his address, "has within a short period of two years accomplished two major objectives. The one is its rapid growth as an ordinary banking organ, and the other is its successful operation as an important medium of Sino-Japanese financial collaboration."

"The same bank," he further pointed out "has been a success as a bank of issue. As such, it did a great deal in driving out the Chungking regime's fapi from the realm of the new China. As a medium of strengthening Sino-Japanese financial cooperation, the bank has already done some service to Japan.

"It is my earnest wish that the bank will do more toward the realization of its aims. In this connection, I thank you for your assistance given to the bank and solicit further aid from you."

No National Bonds

SHANGHAI, February 6.—The National Government of China will not issue national bonds during this year, Chou Fu-hai, the president of the Central Reserve Bank, announced here this evening in his press interview at Astor House. The President's talks covered state finances and currency and ran, in gist, as follows:

"Though it is still too early yet for me to reveal details regarding concrete measures to maintain the value of Reserve Bank notes, I am sure that something effective will soon be introduced through Sino-Japanese cooperation. Opinion is held in some quarters that our Government should issue bonds to strengthen our wartime financial structure. I make my point clear regarding this and say that no such measure will be taken in the current year.

"However, some other measures have to be taken to strengthen our finances. The first possibility is the expansion of productive capacity within this land, which will require some time. Then there is another means by which to increase our revenue, that is, taxation. Regarding this, we have in view three things, namely (1) the increase of taxation rates, (2) the brisk movement of commodities, and (3) the widening of the base of such levies as income tax.

"We may clarify here some points regarding our financial policies. We will never permit the establishment of any new banks, following our principle announced on December 18 last year. The relations between our bank and other Chinese banks are smooth as ever. This showed contribute to the healthy growth of the banking business in general here."

NIPPON OFFICIALS IN CHINA DISCUSS VITAL PROBLEMS

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 5.—The conference of the Japanese Government officials in Central and South China which was held here for three days beginning Wednesday was closed today at 12:40 p.m.

Among important problems discussed in detail at the parley were the readjustment of the administrative structure as the result of the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the policy for properly guiding Japanese public organizations in China, this year's policies for guiding the operations of the Japanese settlement corporations and associations as well as the various influences caused on the Japanese residents by Japan's retrocession of concessions and abolition of extraterritorial rights.

CULTURE EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN CHINA

Art Works to Be Shown in Shanghai, Peking With Object Of Promoting Friendship

A Japanese formative cultural exhibition will be held in Shanghai, Nanking and Peking in September under the auspices of the Asia Development Formative Cultural League, it was learned here today, states Domei.

It is recalled that the Asia Development Formative Cultural League, headed by Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was organized last fall for the purpose of mutual introduction of formative culture between Japan and China.

The exhibition is to be held for the dual purpose of showing the cream of the Japanese formative art to the Chinese people and enable the meeting of Japanese and Chinese artists it was disclosed.

The art works which is to be exhibited in the exhibition will be made by 39 artists including Hidechika Katori, well-known artist in Japan, and will be displayed in an informal exhibition in Japan before they are sent to China, it was intimated.

Besides the articles, photographs of typical Japanese buildings of old and modern style, and a collection of artistic commodities made on Japan will also be displayed in the same exhibition, it was disclosed.

CENTRAL CHINA TO BOOST AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

Promotion Association Formed By Japanese Embassy With Horiuchi as Chairman

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 5—The Central China Agricultural Promotion Association has been established by the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy in order to speed up the agricultural development in Central China, with Kanjo Horiuchi, Japanese Minister, as its chairman.

The association will extend positive assistance in the enforcement of the plans for promotion of agriculture in Central China, excluding the Hankow-Wuchang district, with the view to contributing to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Its expenses have been set at ¥250,000 which is slated to be subsidized by the Japanese Government.

The association is to engage in the enhancement, as well as in guidance and supervision of the agricultural improvement program, excluding raw cotton, the improvement and production increase of which has been planned by the Central China Cotton Production and Improvement Association.

SKIING TO BE TAUGHT

Youths Subject to Conscription in Niigata to Undergo 2-Day Training

Domei

NIIGATA, February 7.—The City of Niigata will give skiing lessons to youths who are subject to conscription this year. The commander of the Niigata regiment, has agreed to assist in training the young men, it was reported. Skiing lessons will be given for two days beginning Tuesday.

The lessons will include the art of wearing ski togs, ski formation, marching through flat grounds and mass attacks, all of which relate to national defense.

Munitions Industry In America Suffers From Labor Dearth

(Continued From Page 1)

ary, if not permanent solution of the shortage of labor power.

In the next breath, he drew a dark picture of the labor power situation in America.

"There must be six persons constantly kept at work in America if one American soldier is to engage in front line operations. America is not so rich in man-power resources to permit it to embark on a plan of building an army of 8,000,000 men."

Brett Given New Post

Major-General Louis H. Brett, commander of the air corps with the United States expeditionary forces in the Middle East, has been appointed commander of the American troops in the Middle East, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on February 6.

Major-General Brett's appointment was made to fill the post vacated by Lieutenant-General Frank Andrews, following the latter's recent assumption of the command of the United States expeditionary forces in Europe.

Burma--the Land of Pagodas

DEVOUT BURMESE VISIT PAGODAS

Large throngs in Rangoon visiting the Pagodas to pay their respects on the occasion of one of the many festivals held in the Burmese capital.

(Passed by the War Ministry).

Seven hundred and fifty kilometers from the ancient city of Rangoon, city of curios and curious sights, peacefully rests the site of Pagan, sanctuary of the gods. Here, on this hallowed ground, reaching as far as the eye can see, like the forgotten ghosts of forgotten worlds, loom the majestic towers of her crumbling, time-worn pagodas. They stand, 4,700,000 strong, sentinels of the Past and its by-gone memories, aloof, apart, and remote.

From Mainichi's correspondent comes the vivid tale of the ancient pagodas and their mystic charm, of ancient kings and strange traditions, of the nostalgic Past whose exotic fragrance still lingers like yesterday's dreams around the age-old ruins.

"In the flawless transparency of day, we started from the noisy city of Rangoon toward our distant destination, Pagan. The day was fresh and clean, as though it had been washed and ironed and made ready for spring. Winding lazily through eccentric roads, we rode in a comfortable, lethargic stupor, complacent and content, unmindful of shrouded jungles, narrow gorges, and desert wildernesses, whose frequent and systematic appearance would, had we been lost in less complacency, have irritated us distressingly.

"We rode, untroubled, for miles. In the distance, the purple-gray of a stately mountain, tracing the majestic symmetry of Fuji's austere heights, lay propped against the vague horizon. A mantle of fleecy clouds wrapped itself negligently around its hazy summits, like some idle, unmoving smoke-ring.

"The road crept suddenly into a grove of tall, graceful coconut trees, and as suddenly, leapt into the sequestered shadows of huge, heavy-leafed teak trees, whose aromatic fragrance suffused the air with rich, nostalgic sweetness. Between the mosaic pattern of leaf and sky, the mountain flashed its lofty form, now tranquil, now jumping, now winking, now sedate.

Reach Banks of Irrawaddy

"Enchanted by the quizzical impudence of the dancing scene, we reached the banks of Irrawaddy River in what seemed to us a surprisingly short time. Day had slipped quietly to its rest, however, and twilight was setting in. In the distance, the black, clear-cut profile of the Arakan ranges silhouetted itself against the salmon-pink of the deepening horizon.

"We rode in the quiet dusk-tide at peace with the world. Suddenly, like great, forgotten images from the Past, forming a mystic world of strange, hidden secrets alien to the thoughts of men, rose the dark shadows of Pagan's ancient pagodas. In the fading interlude of day, against the nebulous obscurity of the sky, enveloped in the warmth of an inherent and deep-born peace, they loomed majestic, inspiring, regal. Fascinated, we longed to roam their solemn aisles, lost in the deep tranquillity which was evolved of an eon's peace and an eon's wisdom.

"Reluctantly we turned from the silent austerity before us, and, still enveloped in the grandeur of the majestic panorama, made our way to the home of U Ba Shun, Pagan's village-head. Amid genial hospitality, this kindly gentleman painted for us a brief verbal picture of the town, its people, and its history.

"'With the commencement of an attack on British military facilities in Rangoon by the Japanese Air Force, I felt it necessary to confer with several of the prominent members of Pagan on the advisability of protecting this sanctified region. As the result of the meeting, one hundred men were placed on alternate guard to ward off any spoliative efforts of Chinese and British soldiers. Incessant vigil ultimately forced the former to flee toward Myingyan and the latter to cross the Irrawaddy at Yenangyaung in their flight to India. Only a few British officers, remnant stragglers lost in their retreat, found their way to the town, but they, too, took hasty flight. Thus, we have kept hallowed and untainted this holy ground.

"There are, at present, about 1,000 families in Pagan, totaling some 5,000 in population. Founded in 1044 (1054) by the greatest of Burma's kings, Anawrahta, this city was destined to play for more than 200 years, the capital and the center of the great Pagan dynasty, which for fifteen generations ruled the people of Burma. Under this first great ruler, Buddhism was introduced into the city from Thaton in Tenasserim, displacing its former religion. It was Anawrahta, too, who carried off nearly the whole Thaton population to build the pagodas at Pagan, replicas of those in Thaton. Throughout Burma, into India, and even to Thailand, the might and fame of this great king felt its sway, indomitable and formidable.

The Most Famous Pagoda

"'In 1090, the Ananda Pagoda, was built by King Kyazittha, the largest and most famous in Burma. On the whole, Buddhism flourished during the Pagan dynasty, and with religious awakening, artistic handicrafts developed conspicuously, ultimately reaching the Augustan Age of Burmese culture. Golden pagodas, resplendent in their lavish glory, sprang up by the hundreds, while intercourse between Burma and China opened new channels for cultural and spiritual development.'

"We made our way to Pagan. There were very few people living in its vicinity, and those we saw were systematically engaged in the production of varnish. Leaving them, we continued further on, toward the incredible magnificence of unbelievable scenes.

"They stretched before us, an unending sea of ancient, time-mellowed pagodas, shadowed in the enigmatic mystery of the East. The jotting spires streaked the heavens, distracting, like heavy scratches upon clear, flawless glass. In splendor, in extravagance, in magnanimity—there was nothing to compare with the grandeur of the scene. Like the ancient city of Rome, it was magnificent!

"We recalled the great King Anawrahta. Like the greatness of the site he built, the founder of the Pagan dynasty, too, was resplendent in glory. It was he, who abolished liberal or Mahayana Buddhism, introducing in its stead the conservative Hinayana Buddhism. It was he who, in his ardent belief of the new religion, turned his steps toward the distant land of Nanshao, where legend held that Buddha's teeth were treasured. Crossing unknown wildernesses, he made his way as far north as Tali, unable to find that which he sought. Fame accompanied him on his journey, for, from Arakan to Bengal, his might was known and feared. For 240 years, through fifteen generations, that dynasty which he established remained supreme and invincible, and under its regime, religious, spiritual, and cultural development took great and rapid strides.

"Still under the spell of the quixotic past, we went to view its more famous pagodas. Of its seventeen most famous ones, the Ananda, Thatbyinnyu, Gawdawpalin, Maha Bodhi, and the Bupaya were the most notable, and of these, the Ananda Pagoda far surpassed the others in immensity and in lavish magnificence. Built by the third of the Pagan kings, Kyanzittha, its construction was superb!

Like Cathedrals of West

"Its foundation was some 200 feet square, its four sides built out with projecting surfaces, resembling to all appearance giant crosses. Its architectural design was similar to cathedrals of the West. Entrances on all four sides lead to a central room, whose ceiling reached more than 50 feet in height, and whose walls were intricately designed in gold. Here four giant Buddhas reposed in imperturbable dignity, aloof and remote in their 30 foot solemnity, and beside their calm assurance stood the lordly figures of King Anawrahta and his teacher. The construction of the building clearly bore the influence of Indian architecture, although arches, which were not used in India until the 16th century, were used in abundance here.

"We roamed idly through the maze of incredible stupas, absorbing their beauty, their decadence, and their sublimity. With the passage of a thousand years, they were in various stages of decay, retaining in their decadence the dignity and impertubability of all ancient things. There were carved on the walls, showing minute and intricate care, hundreds of Buddhistic scenes, some worn and indistinguishable, some clear-cut and defined.

"The one series of carvings with which we were immeasurably impressed was that of the great Buddha's life. On the walls of the pagoda, carved with infinite care, were sculptured pictures of each incident in his holy life, each in consecutive order, each in itself a whole, each a part of a greater whole. Skill in craftsmanship was superb, and the magnanimity of the work made it impossible to determine whether it was one man's work or a dozen.

"We left the sanctuary, deeply awed and humbled. There was not a man among us who, lost in his own profound thoughts, did not leave the holy shelter, touched and inspired. We had seen an unchanging panorama, which from eons past, had watched the rise and fall of kings, had been the Mecca of a thousand generations of men on yearly pilgrimages, had seen the corruptive decadence of great civilizations and the unswervable, tidal growth of the new."

U.S. TRYING TO CONCEAL DEFEAT OFF RENNELL ISLE

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 6.—The United States officials are making frantic efforts to conceal the truth about the Battle off Rennel Island.

In reply to questions asked at a press interview on Saturday, Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox merely replied that, "In the recent battle in the Solomons, indications show that both the American and Japanese forces suffered slight casualties," and cleverly evaded the announcement of the actual damages inflicted on the American navy.

Secretary Knox further asserted that there have not been any clashes in the Solomons so far that are worth mentioning but that there is a possibility the situation may turn serious for the American forces.

Following the questioning, Secretary Knox deftly changed the conversation to measures to counter the Axis submarine operations in the Atlantic, in connection with which he said:

"The German U-boats still remain a serious menace to the commercial routes. It is evident that Fuehrer Hitler is placing huge importance in their war of crippling maritime routes, since Germany is concentrating her entire efforts in the building of submarines.

Zoo Here to Exchange Animals and Birds With Burma to Advance Zoological Study

In accordance with the agreement reached by the officials of the zoological gardens in Tokyo and Rangoon for the exchange of zoological specimens in order to promote increased amity between Japan and Burma and to contribute to the educational worlds of the two nations, a letter was received from the superintendent of the zoological park in Rangoon by Saburo Fukuda, acting superintendent of the Ueno Zoo, on January 20, according to Domei.

"I have met Yoshimichi Koga, superintendent of the Ueno Zoological Gardens who is now visiting Burma, and after amicable discussions, it was agreed that an exchange of animals will be immediately undertaken upon his return to Japan.

"The majority of the animals in the Rangoon Zoological Gardens were killed by British soldiers when they fled from Burma. We are now making hurried repairs and restoring the zoo, but under the present world strife, it is difficult to secure specimens of birds and animals of the world, but with your cooperation, we are looking forward to an early fulfillment of our wishes.

"I have heard that the zoo in Ueno has only one tiger. Fortunately, we have seven tigers in the Rangoon Zoo, so we will be more than glad to contribute a tiger and a tigress. If we are able to capture any animals of Burma that you may want, they will also be sent.

"It is our earnest wish that you arrange to let us have some lions, Japanese deer, mandarin ducks, golden pheasants, and silver pheasants, for we have absolutely no means of obtaining these specimens."

In reply to this letter, Mr. Fukuda declared that the officials of the Ueno Zoological Gardens are extremely delighted over the proposal for the exchanges, and have made plans to send the requested specimens, but due to the shortage of shipping bottoms under the present war conditions, negotiations are being made with the Japanese military authorities for some means of transportation.

Commissars Shifted

Domei

LISBON, February 6.—The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union has announced its change of the commissarship for both the Grain and Live-stock Industry and the Building Materials Industry, a Moscow dispatch reported here today. Vassiliev was appointed to the former Commissar and Trechakov to the latter, the report said.

U.S. WILL REDUCE SALES OF LIQUOR, BEVERAGES

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 6.—The Civilian Requisitioning Section of the U. S. Wartime Production Board today decreed that sales will be drastically cut for civilians of drinks containing a large percentage of alcoholic substance. Supplies of beer, light wines, soft drinks and coffee will be cut to two-thirds of the total consumption during 1941, a Washington dispatch states.

Incidentally it is learned that the statement was published by the authorities by way of urging civilians to restrict the consumption of liquor. The statement created a great sensation throughout the country, provoking the nation to resentment and fear that the Wartime Production Board seeks to reenforce prohibition.

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CHINA TO INCREASE FARM PRODUCTION

Larger Quantities of Rice, Wheat, Sugar Cane and Cotton Planned in Northern Areas

Domei

PEKING, February 7.—The establishment of public order on the firm foundation of the spirit of the Hsinmin Movement and increased production as well as foodstuffs are vital tasks which the North China Provinces will shoulder in the first year of the National Government's participation in the War of Greater East Asia.

A committee to increase agricultural products in Shantung Province already has formulated definite plans affecting 82 prefectures. Great efforts will be made to plant each agricultural crop in an area affording the most favorable climatic and other conditions for a maximum yield.

By this plan the Shantung authorities anticipate an increase of 34 per cent in wheat, 6? per cent in rice, 10 per cent in other grains, 23 per cent in sugar cane and 15 per cent in raw cotton, over the previous year's production.

Shantung's agricultural output also will be aided by 130,000 new wells which are to be dug throughout the province to expand the existing irrigation system. In seven prefectures including Tsinan, which are favored by superior transportation facilities, 1,400 hectares of new farmland and 670 hectares of paddy-field will be brought under cultivation.

Chiang's Trip to U.S. Said Hopeless Task

(Continued From Page 1)

foreign concessions was said to be a recorded address.

These competent observers comment on the fact that although Chungking newspapers remain silent regarding Chiang Kai-shek's movements, they suddenly imply that there will be a conference in Washington wherein Chungking would have a voice.

To Accompany Chiang

Meanwhile, according to information leaking out of Chungking, in Chiang Kai-shek's absence, War Minister General Ho Yin-chin, H. H. Kung and Chen Ko-fu, will be in charge. It is also reported that Foreign Minister T. V. Soong and Education Minister Chen Li-fu, will be in the Chiang party. In Washington, they probably will be joined by Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador in London, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Wei Tao-ming, Chungking Ambassador to Washington, Hsiung Shih-hui, Chungking Military representatives, and Tung Hsien-kuang, (Hollington K. Tong) Publicity Vice-Minister.

The general impression is that the whole of the Chungking regime is removing in a body to Washington, these observers declared.

Even with this galaxy of Chungking officials, little hope is held for any tangible results inasmuch as all Chungking supply routes are closed. All that will result, it is pointed out, will be a lot of talk and no action. They may even discuss ways of strengthening the American Air Forces in Chungking territory or an anti-Axis counter-offensive in Burma but this again will be idle talk.

Observers, both here in Canton and in Chungking naturally expect Chiang Kai-shek and his "brain-trust" to do their utmost in an effort to persuade President Roosevelt but so long as the American President sticks to his present policy of concentrating on the European fronts, little will come out of the Washington talks.

There will be the usual fanfare, receptions and much back-slapping in the usual American way but Chiang no doubt will return home empty-handed with little more than empty promises, these competent observers state.

Press Comments

Sunday, February 7, 1943

ASAHI—Training of East Asiatic Leaders
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Italian Cabinet Reorganized to Meet a Decisive War

Training of East Asiatic Leaders

ASAHI—An outline has just been published by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs as to how the Japanese leaders of the native populations in the varied regions in Greater East Asia should be most adequately trained.

We all know that the work of rehabilitation in all the Asiatic lands require a huge amount of manpower, especially brains to lead the historic task. Unless this is realized, all brilliant achievements won by the Imperial fighting forces will be nullified.

The native inhabitants in the different regions cannot be mobilized sufficiently for the reconstruction work in their respective spheres without suitable leaders who have a confident understanding of the psychology of the people peculiar to these lands. Those leaders meantime should be of a caliber which would enable them to instill fully into the minds of the various peoples the firm sense of "Hakko Iu," the basic principle of the founding of our Empire.

The proposed Government plan to coordinate the selection and training of the leaders under the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is both timely and well to the point. According to the present plan, the Government is understood to be intent on turning out leaders, all with able brains, high integrity and genuine character, who could correctly guide the native peoples in Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, French Indo-China and other South regions as well as the homeland of Japan.

The projected move, as viewed in the light of the Meiji and Taisho eras, is the most noteworthy endeavor so far made in the field of international leadership. With this undertaking, the Empire will be furnished with the tools which will help create a new order that will rest on a solid foundation.

An urgent need exists for both the Government and civilian circles to cooperate closely in the guidance of the various races of people in the sphere.

Italian Cabinet Reorganized to Meet a Decisive War

YOMIURI-HOCHI — When the worldwide war assumes a genuinely decisive phase as it does at present, the reported reorganization of the Italian Ministry is impregnated with high significance.

There is no doubt as to the final ending of the current global warfare in the victory of the Axis camp whose major objectives are to overthrow the imperialistic plutocracy which has exploited the rest of the world and to liberate the entire oppressed races. Meantime we should constantly watch our enemies' moves to stage desperate counter-offensives.

While we can rest assured of the unbreakable solidarity among Japan, Germany and Italy on their joint war prosecution, there is still need for our camp to further our decisive war structures in each of our countries.

The present reorganization of the Italian Cabinet may be regarded as a measure similar to that taken some time ago by Reichsfuehrer Hitler who took over all-inclusive powers regarding administration and strategy. All this is a resolute step to strengthen the fighting capacity of the two nations.

Italy, since her participation in the war, did all she could as an ever faithful ally of Germany. Besides her fighting forces' daring fights for the Axis cause, she has aided the German productivity expansion program by loaning her labor power.

Since the American invasion of North Africa, the Italian position in the present war suddenly became of high importance. As the American invasion may be rightfully interpreted to have been launched with the object of establishing a second front in Europe, the North African war situation will very likely be expanded and increase in its significance. Italy, under this situation, has to cope with it to advantage for it is her natural mission viewed from the angle of her geographical position. It is all to our satisfaction in this connection to hear that the Italian forces are closely united with the Germans in the Tunisian war sectors which are steadily developing in favor of the Axis.

We offer here our thousand congratulations to Italy on the strengthening of the Italian wartime cabinet, and sincerely hope that all the new colleagues of Il Duce would do their best to lead the country to sure victory.

U.S. Army in Belgian Congo

Recently, a detachment of the United States forces arrived in Belgian Congo, West Africa, it was announced by the United States War Department on February 4, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei, in relaying a message from Washington.

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CHUNGKING SUFFERS FROM FOOD DEARTH

Supply of Medicine Runs Out—Many Die From Disease And Hunger

Domei

CANTON, February 6.—A true picture of Chungking today, a Chungking suffering from shortages of foodstuffs, medicine and fraught with disease, was given in recent report by Teddy White, New York Times correspondent, according to information reaching here.

According to the correspondent, so prevalent are diseases among the Chungking troops that for every soldier fighting at the front there are ten confined to the sick-bed. He said the majority of the soldiers are suffering from dysentery, tuberculosis and malaria, but only half of them are being cared for in hospitals.

This wretched situation is further aggravated by the fact that the soldiers are receiving rations of only 24 ounces of rice a day, as a result of which they are suffering greatly from malnourishment, the correspondent's report said, adding that as a result, the death rate in the territory under Chungking control is mounting greatly.

The shortages of materials in Chungking are not limited to foodstuffs, he said, for there are dearths of other materials including medicines and bandages for wounded soldiers.

Mr. White said although the transfer of universities into the hinterland has been completed, both teachers and students are suffering from lack of enough food, while Chungking cooperative units, which formerly flourished have now been reduced from 2,000 units to below 900.

The international situation is now receiving more attention from the Chungking people, Mr. White said, and both government and civilian circles are greatly interested in Japan's production plans and her economy and are comparing them with those of the United States.

Chungking circles believe the United States submarine operations will not affect Japan's transportation capacity, as the Japanese are extending their defense lines as far as 1,500 nautical miles from their territorial waters, Mr. White disclosed. He added they believe it impossible to make a breach through the Japanese gauntlet and that the only possible way to attempt a thrust at Japan is through the Siberian route.

Chungking journals, he revealed, formerly filled their pages with news items claiming brilliant victories by Chungking troops as well as valiant withdrawals, but today they feature news of the European and North African war fronts.

The Chungking Propaganda Ministry, formerly issued daily bits of information concerning such touching human interest stories of coolies laboriously carrying heavy machinery over steep mountain trails to help large-scale migration of Chinese industries to the interior.

Recently, however, the correspondent said the Propaganda Ministry's information has been limited to commonplace matters such as governmental happenings and meetings of youths on behalf of the people's movement.

The Casablanca Conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill was a disappointment to Chungking, according to the correspondent's report. He said various optimistic versions of the results of the conference were relayed to Chungking from Washington, but nothing after all, materialized at the conference.

Wang Extends Model Peace Zones

(Continued From Page 4)

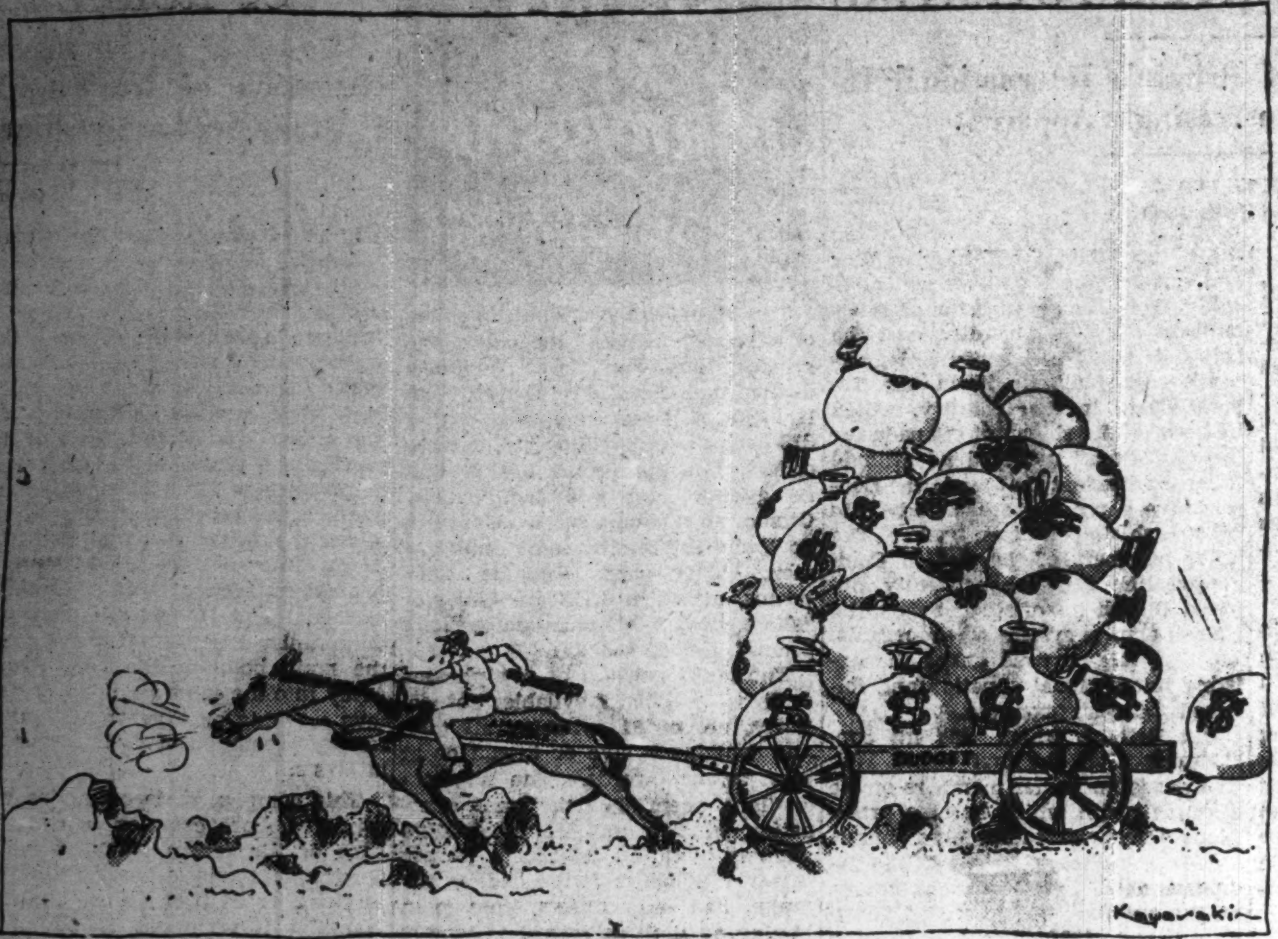
were the main bases in Chungking's Third War Zone.

As everybody knows, this delta was formerly infested by the New Fourth Army and after the coup d'etat carried out by General Ku Chu-tung's Army in the spring of 1941 against the New Fourth Army, Chungking's so-called Loyal National Salvation Army was in occupation there. The very fact that blood was shed between the Communist army and the Chungking army to gain control over the area testifies eloquently to the richness of the district in natural resources. That the rural pacification work has now been extended to this zone is of great significance not only for strengthening the National Government but for helping forward the work of building New China and New East Asia.

To Get Iron Sand

With the production of iron sand in a large quantity on the shore of Higashi Izu, generally known for its hot spring, assured a large-scale operation will be conducted on an area of some 30,000 tsubo, starting from the middle of this month, reports the Asahi.

Commentaries On Recent Events



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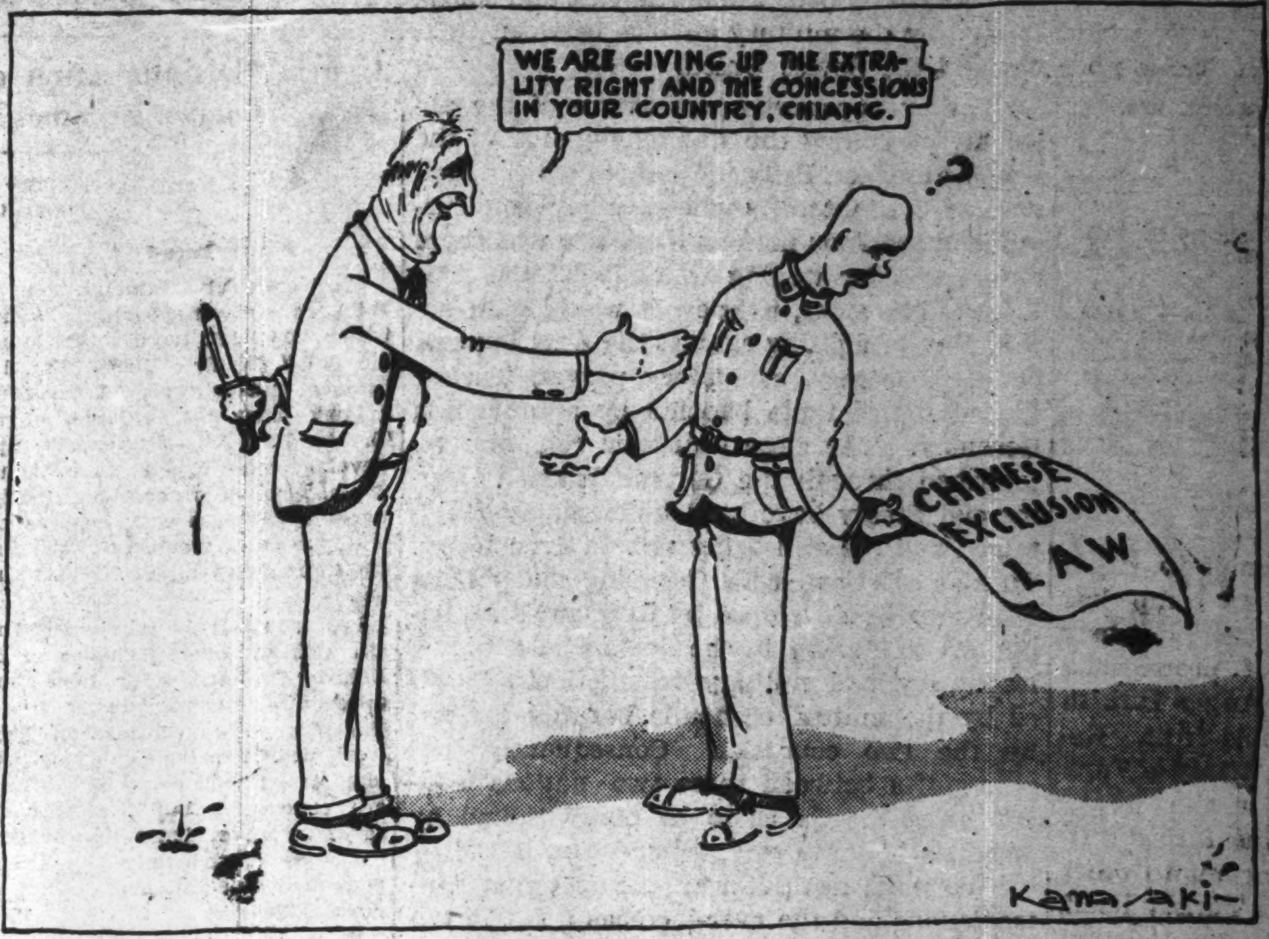
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Kawasaki

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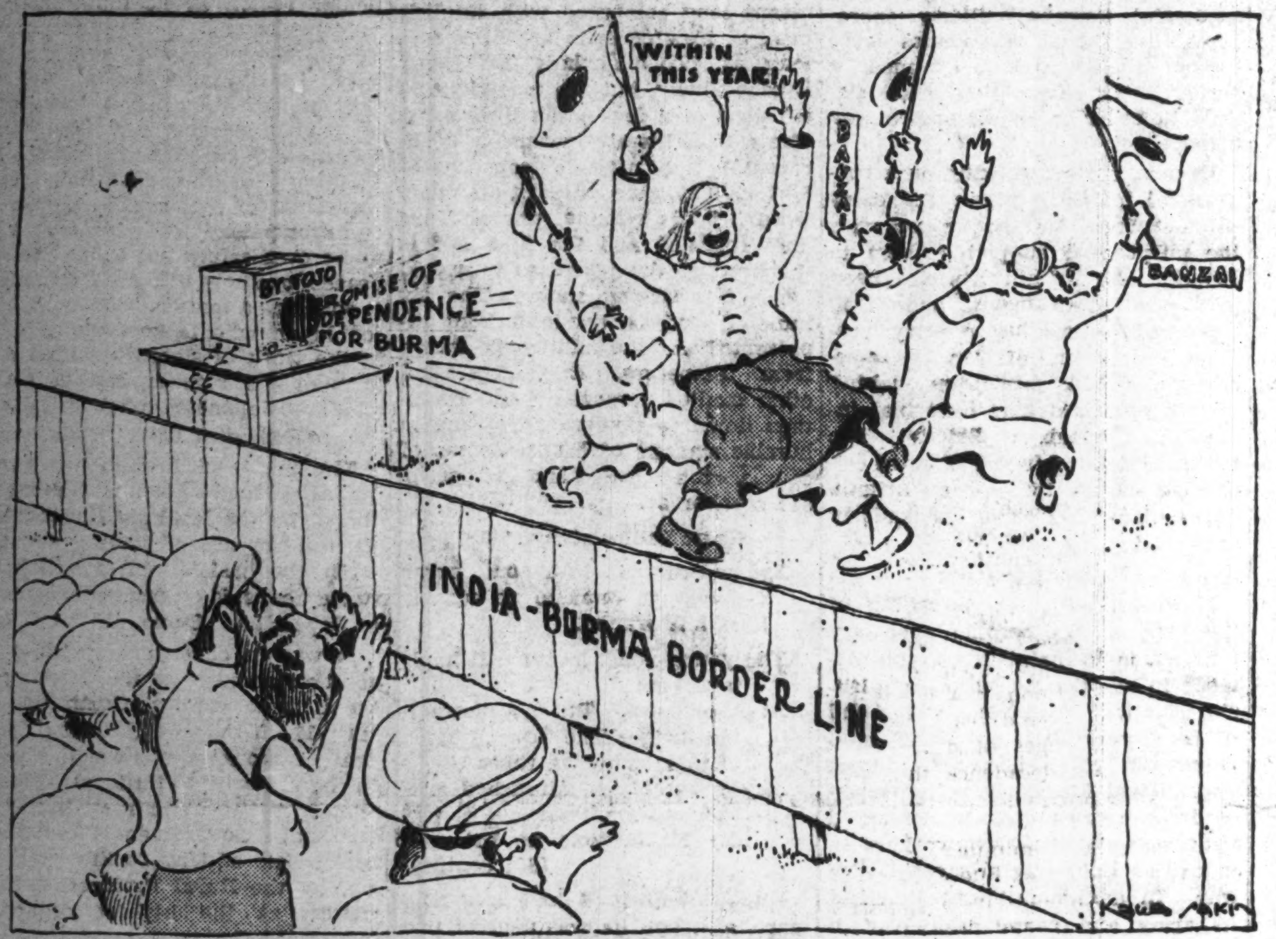
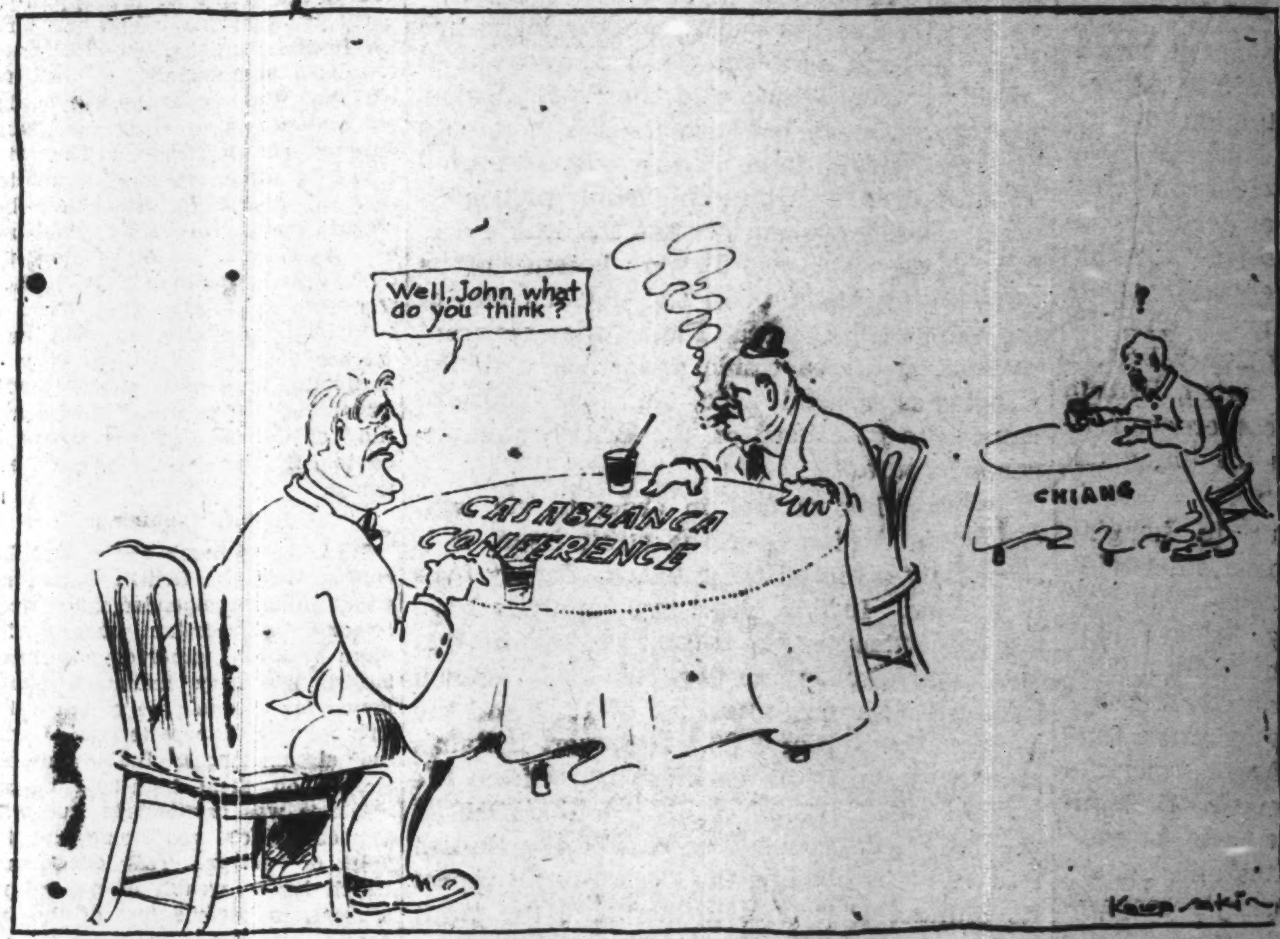


Jubilation in Burma



Chiang Left in the Cold Again

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Enemy Fleet Smashed Off Solomons Group

The brilliant air arm of the Imperial Japanese Navy again dealt a smashing blow on enemy sea hopes on January 29, when a squadron of their warships was discovered and annihilated in the waters off Rennell Island in the Solomons group. In this encounter the Japanese Air Forces sank two enemy battleships and three cruisers, damaged one battleship and one cruiser and shot down three planes.

Again in waters south of Ysabel Island, the Japanese Naval Air Force on February 1 instantaneously sank one enemy cruiser, damaged another cruiser and also shot down 33 enemy planes over the waters around New Georgia Island.

Japanese submarines on January 23 and 31 shelled enemy military establishments as well as enemy warships anchored off Canton Island in the Phoenix group.

With the announcement of the glorious results of the Battles off Rennell and Ysabel Islands, the total damage inflicted on enemy naval forces since the first Battle of the Solomons, or from August 7, last year, to January 30, reached 10 battleships, 8 aircraft carriers, 42 cruisers, 36 destroyers and 38 auxiliary warships, making a total of 134 warships. Enemy planes shot down or destroyed total more than 940.

Tojo Clarifies India Issue

Anglo-American propaganda that Japan harbors territorial ambitions in India was completely smashed when Prime Minister Hideki Tojo clarified Japan's attitude at the general budget meeting of the House of Representatives on February 4. Prime Minister Tojo declared that Japan's attitude toward Manchoukuo, China, Thailand and Burma is standing proof that it holds absolutely no territorial ambitions in India and it is Japan's desire based on the Spirit of the Hakko Ichiu to bring India back to its natural form.

In Bangkok, Prime Minister Tojo's declaration of Japan's policy toward India was viewed by local Indians as having clarified again the lofty ideal of Japan for bringing about the co-prosperity of all Asiatics. In this connection, the Headquarters of the Indian Independence League there declared that their independence movement for clearing India of Anglo-American influences by joint efforts with Japan and to construct an India for the Indians will now make marked development.

Ambassador Stahmer Presents Credentials

Dr. Heinrich Georg Stahmer, newly appointed German Ambassador to Tokyo, presented his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace on February 4.

In the course of the Imperial audience, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to give a gracious rescript to the new Ambassador.

Dr. Stahmer, who formerly was German Ambassador to the National Government of China at Nanking, arrived in Tokyo on January 28 to relieve the former Ambassador Major-General Eugen Ott.

Amboina Attacking Corps Honored by Citation

For carrying out a forcible landing on the Hitrama Coast of Amboina Island, one of the Molucca Group, and for occupying the whole island on January 31 last year, a citation granted to the Amboina Attacking Corps of No. XX Special Landing Party of the Kure Naval Station by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, was made public by the Navy Ministry last week.

With the occupation of Amboina Island by the Special Landing Party, the so-called A-B-C-D encirclement line drawn by the enemies against Japan before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was blasted.

The Special Landing Party braving innumerable hardships in a campaign taking them into impassable jungles completely stopped the stiff resistance put up by the enemy. In the attack of Raha, superiorly equipped enemy forces entrenched in a solid fortress were annihilated by a small band of the Special Landing Party and this subsequently led to the occupation of the airfield.

Death Claims General Hayashi

General Senjuro Hayashi, former Prime Minister and president of the Asia Development League of Japan, died at his Sendagaya home, Shibuya-ku on February 4.

General Hayashi was highly respected in political circles as one of the highest statesmen close to the Throne. During many years of his military life, General Hayashi occupied many important posts, including that of infantry brigade commander, commandant of the Tokyo Bay Fortress, president of the Military Staff College, Commander of the Imperial Bodyguard Division, Commander of the Japanese Garrison in Chosen, Inspector-General of Military Education and others.

Bulgaria Ties Furthered By New Society

For the purpose of bringing the friendly relations existing between Nippon and Bulgaria still closer together, the inaugural meeting of the Japan-Bulgaria Society was held at the Imperial Hotel last week.

A congratulatory message of Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani was read by Foreign Vice-Minister Matsumoto, following which Bulgarian Minister Yanoo Peyeff also delivered a congratulatory address.

The Bulgarian Minister was nominated honorary president of the society. Shuichi Sako, former Japanese Ambassador to Poland, was appointed president; Baron Takaharu Mitsui was named vice-president; Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa and Marquis Masauji Hachisuka advisers while Yoshiomi Murakami was named chairman of the society.

Flynn Refuses Envoy Appointment

Reflecting the disunity existing among the political leaders of the United States was the report that Edward Flynn who was selected as the new Minister to Australia by President Roosevelt, will refuse his appointment. It is reported that Flynn told the President that if discussions were caused in the Senate because of his selection he would feel unpleasant, and as he believed that the execution of the war was most important he would asked the withdrawal of the bill for his appointment.

Meanwhile, news from neutral sources reveal that the appointment of Joseph Clark Grew, former United States Ambassador to Tokyo, as Minister to Australia is now expected.

Birthday Gift For Roosevelt

The report of the disgraceful setback suffered by the United States navy in the Rennell Battle proved a fitting gift to President Roosevelt on the occasion of his birthday, January 31. President Roosevelt, who had returned to the United States on January 31 like a "triumphant general" after performing the main role in the "Casablanca farce" miserably lost face as the Japanese Headquarters' announcement regarding the Sea Battle off Rennell Island was broadcast all over America on that very day.

According to information from Washington, the United States Government has firmly kept silent on this battle, but the Japanese announcement was immediately reported over the air throughout the United States shattering the deceptive policy of Washington. All American newspapers played up the news implicity expressing their indignation toward the incompetence of the American navy as well as to the policy of silence of their Government.

U.S. Fliers Raid Sacred Temples

A formation of seven American planes raided Rangoon on February 1 and indiscriminately bombed the compounds of the Sule Pagoda, the object of veneration by the Burmese, and also a Hindu temple, causing deaths and injuries among the Burmese and Hindus who had been seeking shelter there.

Embittered by this sacrilegious action, the deeply religious Burmese and Hindus are vowing more than ever to cooperate with the Japanese Forces in the destruction of the Anglo-American Powers. As evidenced by the present bombing the American forces, while seemingly cooperating with Britain by bombing Burmese pagodas and Hindu temples in utter disregard of the religious spirit of the Burmese and Hindus, are really destroying one after another the relations between Britain on the one hand and Burma and India on the other.

10th Year of Hitler Regime Feted

In ten years since Fuehrer Adolf Hitler came into power to assume German leadership, the Reich has made phenomenal achievements in all fields while, since the outbreak of the European War, the German armed forces have scored victories wholly unprecedented in the annals of the world.

In a stirring, emboldening proclamation issued on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of his accession to power, the German leader urged his men fighting tooth and nail on the ice-frozen fronts of the East and the people working in the roaring factories at home to carry on their battle which will promise them, in the end, happiness and a better universe.

In Japan, government leaders expressed their felicitations to the German people. Spokesman Tomokazu Hori hailed the tenth anniversary of German National Socialism and declared that since the Fuehrer assumed his post, each year has witnessed not only recovery but also the expansion of German national power.

Chiangsters Smashed On All Fronts

Chungking's attempt to rebuild its fighting forces and military establishments in the regions along the West River and North River has been completely frustrated by the bombings of the Imperial Army Air Forces. In a series of raids between January 26 and February 1 on advance posts of the Chungking forces in this area, Japanese Army Air Units blasted the enemy's headquarters and barracks and crushed concentrations of the enemy's mobile forces.

Meanwhile, Japanese Forces are now successfully conducting mopping-up operations against Chungking remnants in the Kiangsu-Anhwei border regions. During January, the Japanese punitive forces clashed with Chungking troops aggregating 24,300 in number, in these regions as many as 69 times.

Japanese Forces comprising the Nakamura, Nakayama, Kazama, Hayashi and Kunii Units, which opened operations on January 9 against guerrilla and Communist forces infesting the lower part of the Old Yellow River basin in northern Shantung Province, have practically cleared these areas.

More Enemies Join Nanking

Following closely on the heels of the recent return of General Wu Hua-wen into the Nanking camp, Battalion Commander Wang Wen-yi of the guerrilla forces of the Chungking army in the Shantung and Kiangsu war zones voluntarily surrendered to a Japanese Unit on January 28 with 118 officers and men under his command to join the forces of the National Government of China.

Although Commander Wang has long been engaged in anti-Japanese campaigns under Commander-in-Chief Yu Hsueh-chung, he finally realized the folly of Chungking's futile resistance and willingly submitted his force to the Nanking Government.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1943

Turkey's Future

Britain's unscrupulous attempt to cajole Turkey into the Anglo-American camp has practically ended in failure for, though it may have had a certain degree of propaganda value, the recently concluded Anglo-Turkish Agreement has borne no tangible fruit. Regarding this agreement Foreign Minister Tani, replying to an interpellation in the Lower House, said that he believed the future attitude of Turkey would be important to other nations and extremely grave to Turkey itself. Consequently, said Mr. Tani, he trusted that Turkey would not lightly abandon its neutral policy.

The new Anglo-Turkish agreement, reached as a result of Churchill's visit to Adana, has attracted considerable attention due to the gradual expansion of the North African war front all over the Mediterranean area. The attention of the world was focussed on this particular parley for, besides Churchill and President Inonu, it was attended by many of Britain's first-string military leaders, including the Chief of the Army General Staff. However, as we have already stated, Britain cannot hide the fact that the conference failed to bring about the results originally expected.

It is not so difficult for us to imagine wherein lay Churchill's purpose in having visited Adana. The fact that practically all of Britain's ranking military leaders took part in the parley with President Inonu suffices to indicate that Churchill wanted Turkey's military cooperation. As early as at the time of the commencement of the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa we foresaw the turn of events which is taking place today because we knew that the United States and Britain would be obliged to seek Turkey's cooperation if and when they found it impossible to invade the European continent from North Africa. The Anglo-American forces in this locality have already been stopped in their tracks. It is, of course, an easy job for them to invade French colonies, but it is an entirely different thing when it comes to occupying Axis territories. As a matter of fact the Anglo-American troops have had to retreat before the intensive Axis counter-attacks in Tunisia. To make matters worse, their supply routes have spread over an extremly wide area from west to east. Moreover, the Mediterranean Sea is still under the complete domination of the Axis air and naval forces. Thus the Anglo-American attempt to form a second front in North Africa is now turning into a mere dream.

Faced with this predicament, the only path left for the Americans and British is to advance in the direction of the Balkans, which naturally necessitates Turkey's collaboration and assistance. Even a casual observer of the present international situation can easily comprehend that for Turkey to join the Anglo-American forces at this juncture would be extremely dangerous. We can hardly imagine that Turkey is unaware of this. Rather it is conceivable that it is because it is fully cognizant of the prevailing international situation that it has maintained a strictly neutral stand.

Some may claim here that Turkey, in June, 1939, immediately before the outbreak of the second European War, signed a Mutual Assistance Pact with Britain and France. It did, but this was an unavoidable measure which had to be taken at that time because of the then prevailing European situation. As a matter of fact, at that time Turkey was subjected to Anglo-French pressure on the southern border, while the Soviet Union was a great menace to it from the north. Turkey was also nervous about the possible Italian advance into the Mediterranean. Such being the case, Turkey from the beginning had no idea whatever of participating in the war, and had, therefore, remained strictly neutral. It is still fresh in our memory that when the war flames eventually spread to the Balkan peninsula, Turkey still stoutly stuck to her neutral policy, courageously denouncing the intense British machinations. It certainly deserves the special commendation of the world that Turkey did not budge from its neutral policy despite the highly increased menace which was brought about by the opening of hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union, and by the triangular encirclement ring spreading over the north, east and south, formed by the military alliance between Britain and the Soviet Union.

Turkey apparently was aware of the absurdity of joining the war on the side of the Anglo-American Powers for there was, in fact, no conflict of interests whatever between Turkey and the Axis nations then, nor was there any reason for waging war against the Axis forces. Moreover, it knew it would gain nothing out of fighting against the Axis Powers. On the contrary, as history proves, Turkey gained considerable benefits by approaching Germany. The close economic relations established through the German-Turkish Commercial Treaty have been unflaggingly maintained and are still being upheld even today. Turkish relations with Germany today have been soundly developed by Germany's contributions to Turkey in the fields of technique, machinery and military instruction as well as by the mutual economic benefits derived by the two countries. Consequently, the strong ties between these two nations cannot be so fragile as to be easily united by Britain's issuance of "accomodation bills."

We must not overlook the fact that contradictions and the ever-increasing rift in the Anti-Axis camp exist behind Britain's frantic efforts to approach Turkey.

The Dardanelles and Bosphorus issues are a life-or-death problem for Turkey as it is equally so for Britain and the Soviet Union. The severe strife between the two countries over the "strait" issue vividly comes to mind without even recalling the Montreal conference. Herein we can see the insolvable conflict between the two Powers because of its far-reaching effect upon the obvious fate of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, the apparent suspension of sea traffic and trade with the Black Sea coastal area, and the constant menace to be caused on the British Mediterranean route.

Britain knows that in order to vie with the Soviet Union over the strait issue, it is absolutely essential for it to win Turkey over to its side. In fact, these two countries have always attempted to utilize Turkey in this particular problem as was evidently shown by the Lausanne conference of 1922 and the Montreal parley of 1936. However, Britain's sinister designs of severing Turkey from the Balkan area have miserably crumbled before the latter's loyalty to the rest of the Balkan States. It is obvious that Britain will repeat its blunder if it tries to dominate the strait in question. Therefore, the newly signed Anglo-Turkish Agreement has the great possibility of deepening the rift between Britain and the Soviet Union.

We know very well that Turkey has strictly and faithfully maintained its neutral diplomatic policy in order to promote friendly relations with various foreign Powers. It is indeed mainly due to its strict neutral policy that Turkey has always discharged many a knotty diplomatic issue under the extremely delicate international relations which occur from its greatly complicated geographical position.

Here we must not pass unnoticed the fact that the greatly augmented and strengthened national power of Turkey now enables it to uphold strict neutrality. Consequently, recognition of its consolidated national power alone will enlighten one on Turkish diplomacy. But what about Britain? It is still believing in the effectiveness of its hackneyed policy of crafty machinations. The British leaders should know that the powerful Turkey of today cannot be moved by their intimidations or threats as has been proved by its strict observance of an autonomous diplomacy in this unprecedented world-wide struggle.

We firmly believe and hope, with Foreign Minister Tani, that Turkey will vigorously push on its autonomous neutral diplomatic policy even in the future, keeping itself aloof from the present World War.

The Sentiment of Gratitude

Gratitude is a warm sentiment that comes with the consciousness of having received more than one has deserved—"Mottai nai"—above one's deserts. Taking human existence on this planet all together, it is a matter of gratitude in that it exists by no merits of its own. Man is a creature that gets more than his wages and receives more than he gives. First of all, he is given life—for which he has neither asked nor laboured. Once brought forth into this world of so many uncertainties, hazards, and mishaps, he is fed and clothed and cared for in a manner he never has dreamed of. As he grows up, he receives education—which means that he is given gratis the result of the experience and observation of his predecessors. In the prime of manhood, which is usually called the period of the heated struggle for existence, the period of hottest competition—even at this time, he is the surplus of energy over waste. The mere fact of his surviving defeat is a proof that he is treated better than he deserves. The world is as full of the good things of life as it is of air and sunshine, and the best of them are gifts to be had for the asking. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings")

OUTBREAK OF EAST ASIA WAR REDUCES BRITISH POTENTIAL

General Disintegration of Britain's International Influence Becomes Increasingly Apparent

By KEI ITO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part I

The general disintegration of Britain's international influence, which has been increasingly apparent since the first World War, has become suddenly accelerated particularly since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War and its rapid development. This tendency is undeniable when we consider Britain's general situation and its relations with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations as a whole.

It is true that the relations of Britain with the other members of the British Commonwealth have been apparently intensified in the face of the present war instead of being weakened in so far as various problems of immediate common interest are concerned, but this does not serve as an evidence to refute the existence of the tendency for the general disintegration of its international influence.

Take, for instance, the sudden appointment in last March of Richard Casey, the leader of the opposition party in Australia advocating British imperialism, by Prime Minister Churchill to a member of the British War Cabinet without reaching an understanding with the Labor Cabinet of Australia. The step taken by Churchill was humiliating to the Australian authorities, but realizing that Australia would not be considered seriously by the United States without British backing, they are still making efforts to cultivate closer relations with their mother country. This tendency of cultivating intimate relationship with Britain is also observed in the attitude of Canada and the Union of South Africa under the present exigency.

British Dominions

With the outbreak of the first European War, the British dominions, which hitherto depended much upon imports from Britain, were called upon by their mother country to establish necessary industrial equipments for the purpose of supplying Britain with war materials. Under the circumstances, the dominions started on their industrial career, and this was particularly true with Canada, which was situated at the point of vantage. This led Canada, which had a wealth of natural resources, to become one of the important industrial nations in the world.

When the war was brought to an end, the other dominions which had not fully become industrialized, started to make effort for the rehabilitation and development of their countries without any external interference. In the meantime, Canada, which became a full fledged industrial country, began to entertain an ambition to a "Canada for the Canadians" instead of remaining satisfied with the status of being a "British Canada." Australia, which became a semi-industrial nation, also wished to be an "Australia for the Australians" instead of being a "British Australia." Guided by such national instinct, they opposed their mother country at every turn in the British imperial policy until in 1926, eight years after the conclusion of the World War, the British authorities at a session of Parliament had to recognize the economic abilities of the dominions.

In 1931, the British Government proclaimed the Statute of Westminster and reorganized the British Empire into the British Commonwealth of Nations, embracing Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Eire and Newfoundland on absolutely free and equal footing. Under this new arrangement, therefore, if the economic relation is set aside, Britain and the other members of the British Commonwealth have no formal relation except that they have one sovereign in common. Since the new system was adopted, Britain has been in no position to dictate to the members of the British Commonwealth as it did in the past.

After the conclusion of the first World War, the movement for the political independence of the dominions became so strong that Britain was forced to accede to the new political system. It was a foregone conclusion that if Britain sought to suppress their desires, they would take steps to secede and become completely independent. It was because the British, which had many bitter experiences in the administration of India and other possessions, readily realized what was inevitable and took the initiative in reorganizing the empire system that the members of the British Commonwealth began to show their disposition to cooperate with it.

Delicate Relation

However, Canada, which succeeded in its efforts to become economically and politically independent within less than 10 years after the World War, began to feel uneasy about the idea of being independent in the midst of such disturbances as the China Affair, the Ethiopian War and various other incidents which resulted from the aggravation of international disputes, and discarded the policy of being constantly at loggerheads with Britain. Even the Liberal party in that country, which insisted on the slogan of "Canada for the Canadians" modified its attitude to such an extent that made the Conservative party, the stunch advocate of British imperialism, gasp. The other members of the British Commonwealth, which consistently opposed British imperialism before the British empire system was reorganized, also felt nervous under the existing international situation and followed Canada's example.

But Britain, which was hit considerably after the first World War by Canada and other members of the commonwealth which became prodigious industrial competitors, immediately took steps to check the industrial development of these nations on the outbreak of the second European War in 1939. But in the spring of 1940 when Britain was isolated from the European continent by the successful German military operations, the British authorities were forced to recognize the immediate necessity of cooperating with Canada in order to acquire more war materials.

Canada is now working on a program of increasing farm and dairy products from 30 to 50 per cent with the purpose of supplying them to Britain. As Britain has not been in a position to depend upon Holland and Denmark for dairy products on account of German interference, Canada has been making serious efforts to take over that industry on behalf of Britain. The Union of South Africa has also been making efforts to support Britain, but Canada has been particularly anxious in this activity.

National Defense

However, with the spreading of the war, it has become necessary for Canada to maintain national defense in addition to supplying Britain with war materials. At the end of fiscal year 1941, out of its total population of 11,500,000 people Canada had 650,000 workers engaged in industries directly connected with war and 1,000,000 workers in industries indirectly connected with war. In addition, it has increased its army and navy. Moreover, it has appropriated $2,000,000,000 (about ¥7,750,000,000) for the construction of central aviation training quarters in that country for the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is reported that as the result the Canadian war expense has mounted to one-third of the total income of the people.

On the other hand, British defeats at various war fronts has been not only derogatory to the Canadian international political influence but has invited economic pressure from the United States. This tendency has been growing increasingly apparent, particularly since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Under the circumstances, Canadian leaders who advocated the slogan of "Canada for the Canadians," realized that their country had gone too far afield in its anxiety to free itself from the British influence. It was unbearable for them to think that their country would ultimately be reduced to an "Americanized Canada." In this frame of mind, they went about the task of strengthening cooperation between Canada and Britain as a measure to resist the pressure of Pan-Americanism of the United States.

As a measure to strengthen its relations with Britain, the Canadian Government has undertaken to protect at its own initiative, British interests in Canada. The most typical example of this may be seen in the fact that the Canadian Government refrains from offsetting the British investments in the country as much as possible. In addition to this, it has decided to contribute to the British war fund $1,000,000,000 (about ¥3,880,000,000) and made a special arrangement to advance loans to that country without interest.

Britain has been making desperate efforts to raise enough money for financing its purchases from the United States, for the latter maintains the attitude of "business is business." But Canada, which is far inferior to the United States economically, has been contributing a large sum of money to the British coffer to strengthen its tie with Britain. This Canadian attitude will not only increase Canada's right to meddle in British affairs but bespeaks a delicate drift in Canada's relations with both Britain and the United States.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

The reason why so few people are agreeable in conversation, is, that each is thinking more of what he is intending to say, than of what others are saying; and we never listen when we are planning to speak.—Rochefoucauld.

Gems of Manyoshu

By Asataro Miyamori

The **Manyōshū** or "The Collection of a Myriad Leaves," the oldest and greatest anthology, was compiled during the Nara Period (710-793). It includes poems composed during 313-759. As to its editorship, opinion differs; but the probability is that its greater part was compiled by Otomo no Yakamochi, a celebrated poet, and the rest by some unknown men. This work contains 4,496 poems, of which 4,173 are **tanka** or "short poems," 262 **naga-uta** or "long poems" and 61 **sedōka**.

The **tanka** consists of five phrases or lines or 5,7,5,7,7 syllables respectively, i.e. of 31 syllables all told; and contains twelve or fifteen or at most twenty words. The **naga-uta** or "long poem" has the same alternation of five and seven syllable phrases, with an additional phrase of seven syllables at the end, as the **tanka**, and only differs from it in having no limit in regard to length: 5,7,5,7,5,7. . . . 7. Notwithstanding the name, "long poems" are by no means long compared with English poetry. Few of them are nearly as long as "To a skylark" by Percy Bysshe Shelly, but the majority are effusions of a few dozen lines only. The **sedōka**, literally, means a "head-repeating poem." It consists of 5,7,7,5,7,7 syllable phrases, in other words, 5,7,7 syllable phrases are once repeated and the first half is the head of the poem, so to speak, hence this strange name. The six hundred and thirty-one writers represented in the anthology range from Emperors, Empresses and other exalted personages and noblemen down to numerous persons in humble stations of life, peasants, of course, even beggars; and the poetesses number seventy.

Court Ladies at Ago Bay

Ago-no-Ura ni Funanori suran
Otomera ga Tamano no suso ni
Shio mitsuranka.

The young court ladies will haply
take boat
At Ago-no-ura. But oh, there is
the danger The flowing skirts
of their exquisite robes
May miserably be drenched with
salt water.

By Kakinomoto no Hitomaro
(8th century)

Little is known of the life of Hitomaro, although he was a great poet universally known as the "Sage of Poetry." It is conjectured by historians that he served the Empress Jitō (reigned 690-696) and the Emperor Mommu (697-707) as a court poet of minor rank.

Ago-no-ura Bay is in the province of Shima, which the Empress Jitō visited in 692. Hitomaro, who remained in the Capital, composed this verse from pure imagination. It may well be imagined that one of the young ladies mentioned in the verse was the poet's sweetheart.

Dawn

Himugashi no Nu ni kagiroi no
Tatsu miete Kaerimisureba
Tsuki katabukinu.

Lo! on the eastern plain
The sunglow was bright rising;
Then turning back, I saw
The moon declining.

By Hitomaro

Prince Karu, who afterwards became the Emperor Mommu, once visited an extensive, beautiful plain called Akinu in Yamato Province probably to hunt. The Prince and his retinue spent the night in the open fields. Hitomaro, who was in the retinue, wrote the above verse on that occasion.

The verse is a pretty reminiscence of the dawn scene in the fields, and is generally considered one of the poet's masterpieces.

The Girdle of My Coat

Awaji no Nujima-ga-saki no Hama-
kaze ni Imo ga musubishi
Himo fuki-kaesu.

At Cape Nujima in Awaji Isle,
The strong shore wind doth blow
aside
The long ends of the girdle at my
waist
Which by my beloved wife was
tied.

By Hitomaro

In the strong wind blowing at the seashore, the ends of the girdle worn looped in front over the poet's coat are blown about; and he remembers with affection how his wife had tied the girdle, praying for his safe voyage. This verse was composed during the poet's journey to Tsukushi, the present Kyūshū.

The Former Capital at Shiga

Omi no umi Yūnami-chidori Naga
nakeba Kokoro no shinuni
Inishie omohoyu.

O, plovers flying o'er the evening
waves
Of the lake of Omi,
Hearing you cry, I call to mind
The old days mournfully.

By Hitomaro

Hearing the cries of plovers, which are traditionally believed to be mournful, the poet remembers sadly the Imperial Capital which lies in desolate ruins on the shores of Lake Biwa. Let it be remembered in passing that the Capital was then at Nara, whence it was later removed to Kyōto, where it continued until 1868. "A rhythmical verse, full of feeling, quite worthy of Hitomaro, the Sage of Poetry," says Kōnosu Morihiro.

WANG CHING-WEI EXTENDS SCOPE OF RURAL PACIFICATION PLANS

Extension of Work to Kiangnan Delta Is of Great Significance to China as Well as for East Asia

(From the Toa)

It is no wonder that the Chiang Kai-shek Administration, with its main political and economic footholds undermined and most of its strategic positions destroyed within a year of its war of resistance against Japan, should have fallen back upon guerilla warfare by taking a leaf out of the book of the Communist army, with which it is collaborating. The Chungking regime sent guerillas calling themselves the Loyal National Salvation Army into the so-called delta of Kiangnan, connecting Nanking, Shanghai and Hangchow, while the Communist Party similarly detailed the main body of the new Fourth Army into the same area. Both were thus carrying on organized activities for the promotion of their respective interests.

This complex state of affairs was rendered more complex in consequence of the return of the National Government under Wang Ching-wei to Nanking in 1940. Since the new Nanking Government is bound to establish control over the delta in question and to work, with this particular region as its main base of activity, for the accomplishment of the mission of restoring peace and order in China, it could not possibly tolerate the continued existence of the Chungking and Communist influences there. Whether or not the Nanking Government could secure possession of this region, politically and economically, was not only vital to its own safety but fateful to the peace movement of that Government. It was also a matter of deep concern for Japan who is keenly interested in the work of stabilizing East Asia through the regeneration of China and Sino-Japanese collaboration.

Embodies Lofty Ideals

The rural pacification work embodies an important undertaking initiated by the Nanking Government for the purpose of settling satisfactorily the basic problem which, as stated above, is of great consequence to Japan and China alike.

It was in consonance with a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Central Political Committee on May 11, 1941, that the rural pacification work was formally taken in hand by the National Government. As a preliminary step, the National Government announced under date of May 26 the organization of the Rural Pacification Committee, as the highest organ in charge of the work, and this was followed by the launching of large-scale propaganda work in the principal cities located between Nanking and Shanghai with the slogan: "The rural pacification work must succeed if the peace movement is to succeed."

As two fundamental objectives of the rural pacification work, the "establishment of peace" and the "improvement of the livelihood of the populace" were mentioned. To put it concretely, the work aimed at the extension of the rule of the National Government over the delta through the complete elimination of the Chungking and Communist influences, at the lightening of the burden of taxation on the people and at the rehabilitation of economic power. In view, however, of the none too favorable situation actually prevailing in the delta at the time and also of the fact that the National Government was still deficient in actual power, there was no alternative for that Government but to start the new work in a rather small way, beginning with limited areas where the restoration of peace was needed most urgently. In actual practice, therefore, the work followed the lines of building model zones in a part of the delta, thereby inspiring confidence in the inhabitants who had been distrustful and uneasy and laying at the same time the foundations for the restoration of general peace.

Japanese Forces Cooperate

Inasmuch as the rural pacification work aims, mainly at the establishment of peace and at the improvement of the livelihood of the people, it was necessary to use armed force for clearing the region of the so-called Loyal National Salvation Army and the New Fourth Army and also of various reactionary influences and organs which had these Chungking and Communist forces in the background. To this end, the positive cooperation of the Japanese Forces was indispensable.

Whereas the Chungking regime avows the policy of collaboration with Communism and resistance against Japan, the Nanking Government holds stoutly to the course of establishing peace and excluding Communism. It is, no doubt, the unanimous desire of the Chinese people to see their country converted into a modern State with perfect unity and organization, but the means and methods which the Chungking regime and the Nanking Government adopt for the construction of the country are diametrically opposite. The rural pacification work of the Nanking Government is absolutely incompatible with Chungking's policy of collaboration with Communism and resistance against Japan.

In an interview which he granted Japanese correspondents in the year before last, Wang Ching-wei stated that the object of rural pacification is to establish model peace areas in the districts chosen for the purpose within the territory under the jurisdiction of the National Government through the restoration of perfect peace and the betterment of livelihood among the inhabitants. The work would be extended to other regions by degrees. This, he asserted, represented the first step towards the strengthening of the National Government, and its success would greatly accelerate the establishment of general peace.

Kiangnan Zone

The zone first selected for rural pacification was Kiangnan districts including the four districts of Wuhsien, Changshu, Taitsang and Kunshan—the area located in the delta on the lower reaches of the Yangtze. The reason for the National Government's selection of this district was that not only was this particular region regarded as most important, economically, politically and culturally, but the pernicious activities carried on by reactionary elements were most pronounced there. The pacification work accordingly aimed principally at the severance of connection between the Communist and Chungking influences and the inhabitants of the district, so that these reactionary elements might be isolated and their ideas and organization might be discredited and crushed. For this purpose, efforts have been made to bring the inhabitants of the district under the rule of the National Government, to convert the "bandit" economy into New China economy and to cause the populace to abandon anti-Japanese ideas.

As already mentioned, the rural pacification work of the National Government was launched on July 1, 1941, and during the past year and a half the work has steadily been extended in scope and good results have been obtained in many ways.

Aims Clarified

In July last year, when the work entered on its second year, Wang Ching-wei, stressing the following five points, said:—

"1. The object of rural pacification is, of course, to establish model peace zones regionally, but we should not forget for a moment the necessity of pushing it forward until general peace is secured. Nor should the inhabitants in the peace zones forget the welfare of the inhabitants of non-peace zones.

"2. The most important object of rural pacification prior to December 8, 1941, was to expedite the establishment of general peace, but since that memorable date, its dominant aim has been changed to cooperation in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. While directing earnest attention to the promotion of agriculture, commerce and industry and also to the expansion of production, we should not forget for a moment that the best way to emancipate East Asia and China herself is for the Chinese people to devote themselves to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"3. Since the object of rural pacification is so important, we must act sincerely and faithfully and be prepared to give our all for the accomplishment of our object.

"4. While appreciating the fact that close contact with the inhabitants is most important for the success of the rural pacification work, we must always be mindful of alleviating the hardships and worries of the populace. We must be closely united with love and faith and must give aid ungrudgingly where it is needed.

"5. We must know that for the successful execution of the rural pacification work, the sincere cooperation of Japanese officers and men is essential, and we must put our unalloyed sincerity and individed energy into the work so as to deserve their cooperation."

The rural pacification work entered on its fourth stage on July 1 last year, and it has been extended to the areas including Kashan, Kashing, Chingpu, Sungkiang and Wukiang which are located north of the Nanking-Shanghai railway and southeast of Taihu. This extension of the work was rendered possible by the occupation by the Imperial Forces in June last year of Chuanhua, Lanshi and other places which

(Continued on Page 3)